THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. X.--No. 141. PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1868. DOUBLE SHEET--THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

EUROPE.

Mail Dates to Dec. 3.

Executions at Rome—Two Young Men Guillotined—Affairs in Spain—Reverdy Johnson and the American Press.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

By an arrival at New York yesterday we have European advices to December 3.

ROME.

Monti and Tognetti Guillotined—Horrible Scenes on the Scaffold.

Rome (Nov. 24) Correspondence London Herald.

Monti and Tognetti were executed at 7 A. M. to-day. Almost up to the last moment hopes were entertained that the lives of the prisoners would be spared, but these were dispelled at noon yesterday by the appearance of the *tavolati*. These are wooden boards which are placed at the corners of the street, and inscribed with the names, ages, and descriptions of the condemned men, the place and hour of their execution, and also an invitation to the faithful to meet in certain churches and there recite prayers for the dying.

The condemned were two working masons, aged respectively 23 and 33. One of them leaves behind him a widow and five children. The scaffold was erected during last night. A large number of people were present at the execution, but were kept some distance from the guillotine by the troops who were on guard. These consisted of a battalion of Zouaves, some troops of the line, some dragoons, and also some mounted gendarmes, who galloped about and kept a clear space in front of the scaffold.

At 5 o'clock the executioner and the priests went to the condemned men and they were conducted to the Conforteria, or the chapel, where, according to custom, they received the last consolations of religion. Exactly at 7 A. M. the brethren of Misericorde left the Church of St. John the Beheaded and proceeded to the Conforteria, which they entered. In about ten minutes they reappeared conducting the elder of the condemned men.

The executioner marched in front. A brother of the Misericorde held a crucifix in front of the prisoner, whose arms were tied behind his back, and who was supported by his confessor. The executioner first ascended the scaffold, and gave a glance round to see that everything was in order; he was almost immediately followed by the condemned, who appeared very weak, and kept repeating "Misericorde." Almost immediately afterwards the head fell. Lifting the dissevered head by the hair, the executioner showed it to the troops, and then placed it on the scaffold beside the body, which his assistants had taken off the plank. He then wiped the knife with a sponge, and raised it to its former position, while his assistants threw sawdust upon the pools of blood which trickled through the woodwork of the scaffold. After that came the turn of the younger criminal. Again the brethren of the Misericorde entered the Conforteria.

The unfortunate criminal, who was in a very excited state, begged for mercy. The confessors tried to calm him, but in vain, and at last he was led forth, a white cloth having been thrown over his head in order that he should not see the body of his companion. His sobs and cries were barely audible, he could scarcely sustain himself, and in a tremulous voice kept repeating *Misericorde*. The priest assisted him to mount the steps of the scaffold, and gave him absolution while the assistants were binding him to the fatal plank. Even as the knife descended, the cry of *Misericorde* rent the morning air. The executioner showed the head to the troops as he had done the first, and then the bodies were placed on a cart and carried to the Church of St. John the Beheaded.

The priest remained upon the scaffold, and made an address to the people. The executioner threw a sack of sawdust over the blood of the criminals, and then descended from the scaffold and disappeared, and immediately afterwards the troops returned to their barracks. The people remained very quietly, and after the departure of the troops collected around the guillotine, which was not removed until the evening, and guarded by a picket of soldiers, until at last they gradually dispersed.

Indignation and Excitement.

Rome Correspondence Paris Temps.

The impression produced by the execution at Rome of the two young men who blew up the Serristori barracks is profound here. One of them, thirty-three years old, was father of a family; the other, aged twenty-one, was a mason's laborer. They were nothing, but instruments in the hands of others. For that reason the Pope, it was hoped, might extend his clemency. The Italians naturally take into account only their own feelings, and do not think of the twelve innocent soldiers killed by the explosion, nor the resentment felt by the Papal army.

These two wretched men they have elevated into patriotism. The *Diritto* calls them "noble heads," fallen victims to the purest love of their country. From this, judge what the *Riforma* and other journals say. Their fate created a lively interest among the advanced party at Naples, in this city, in Milan, and elsewhere. The Pope, it was thought, from prudence, pity, or yielding to the intercession of France, and especially of Prussia, would not sanction the execution. The intelligence of that event excited much emotion in the cafes of Florence and in the lobbies of the Chamber of Deputies.

Notwithstanding the three millions recently sent, and indeed precisely in consequence of that remittance—in spite of the two confidential missions, etc., the Menabrea ministry has not been able to obtain a single word of approval. Those who are most irritated allege that if the Marquis de Banneville had simply expressed a wish, the execution would not have taken place, and that he abstained from doing so. I doubt whether his instructions provided for this case. But as you know for adversaries every weapon is good, I hear in reference to this event, heartfelt maledictions more violent than ever against Paris. This execution will serve the Left as an arm against M. Menabrea.

SPAIN.

The Provisional Government Forewarned and Forearmed.

A circular of Senor Sagosta has been published stating that the Government, while resolved to defend the cause of the revolution, is, at the same time, equally resolved to maintain the credit of the country and the future liberty and dignity of Spain. It is determined to overcome all obstacles which may hinder the attainment of that patriotic object. The civil governors are, therefore, recommended to be on their guard against reactionary manœuvres, the object of which is to cause partial disturbances, or to break up orderly public meetings, in the hope that the Government may thereby be induced to deprive the citizens of the right to hold them. The circular adds:—

"In this the reactionists deceive themselves. The civil Governors have the means to prosecute and punish all such criminal manœuvres without having to overstep the bounds prescribed by existing laws. The Governors must warn the people that the demagogues who thus attempt to unsettle affairs are nothing but agents of the two Bourbon branches. Under all circumstances, the Provisional Government has resolved boldly to pursue the path of liberty, and to guarantee order, and punish all who may make the slightest attempt against the rights which the country has achieved."

Interview with General Prim.

Paris (Nov. 30) Corres. London Daily News.

The *Gaulois*, which in the early stages of the Spanish revolution received beyond all doubt exclusive information from General Prim, has to-day some information from its special correspondent at Madrid, M. Angel de Miranda, which I believe to be authentic. His letter, dated Madrid, November 28, says that he had an interview with Prim on November 27, and that the General used the following words:—

"I authorize you to declare that I have not, and never shall have, any political relations with the Bourbons of any branch whatever. I did not take part in a revolution the first cry of which proclaimed the downfall of that fatal dynasty, to stultify myself a few days later. I will never be the instrument or the protector of a royal family which has been a curse to my country."

Victor Hugo Writes Another Letter:

Several republican committees in Spain have written to Victor Hugo, thanking him for the letter recently published, in which he urged the Spanish people to establish a republic in the place of the monarchy which has been overthrown. They, at the same time, ask him to assist the movement for the abolition of slavery which is now on foot in Spain. In reply to this appeal, Victor Hugo has addressed a second letter to the Spanish people, dated November 22. He is of opinion, he says in it, that abolition, and immediate abolition, is the duty of the country.

What England did in 1838 and France in 1848, he thinks Spain ought to do in 1868. It would be an anomaly, after tyranny has been overthrown at home, to retain slavery abroad. M. Hugo then dwells upon the degrading influence of the institution, not only upon the slave but upon the master, the yoke pressing, perhaps, more heavily upon the latter than the former by the intellectual and moral deterioration it carries with it. In conclusion, he calls upon the Spanish people to accomplish their "second liberation." "You have freed yourselves from despotism," he says; "now free yourself from slavery."

ENGLAND.

Reverdy Johnson and the American Press.

From the Pall Mall Gazette, Dec. 2.

A long letter from the London correspondent of the New York *Tribune* appeared in a contemporary yesterday with regard to Mr. Johnson's recent speeches. The writer seeks to prove that Mr. Johnson has given great offense in his own country by his cordial tone and friendly expressions towards England. There is truth in this, but the proof now adduced is nearly all from sources bitterly antagonistic to Mr. Johnson.

The *Tribune* hates England and has no affection for the present Minister. The other papers quoted by the correspondent, except the *Times* and the *Nation*, are all notorious for the violence of their anti-English prejudices. Extracts from the *Tribune* prove nothing, but it is now past all doubt that Mr. Johnson has not satisfied all classes of his countrymen by consenting to meet Mr. Laird and other similar acts. It was foreseen that much complaint would be the result, and probably Mr. Johnson knew that it would come.

He has, however, done his duty according to his view of an American Minister's duty in the present relations between the two countries, and assuredly he is not the sort of man to be frightened by the abuse of the *Tribune*. He has had to bear with that for a good many years past, and we doubt whether our climate has injuriously affected his nerves. Mr. Reverdy Johnson evidently decided on his course after due deliberation, and if his Government does not like that course he will not be left to gather its opinion from the dogmatic assertions of newspaper correspondents.

THE LEGAL TENDERS.

Official Opinion of the Effect of a Repeal of the Legal-tender Act.

TREASURY OF THE UNITED STATES, WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—Sir:—Your proposition to "repeal the Legal-tender act *instanter*" is simply the enactment of a law to compel the immediate resumption of specie payments on the part of the Government, the banks, and the people. Are the poorer sections of the country prepared for this? Think of it. The Government has of its own over $550,000,000 of outstanding liabilities that are overdue. It is the indorser of the whole issue of the circulating notes of all the national banks, amounting to $300,000,000 more. Then bear in mind that these banks owe their depositors some $650,000,000 more. Here you have an aggregate of $1,000,000,000 of debts, immediately due and payable in coin, for all of which the Government would have to stand the brunt.

The Government has say $58,000,000 in gold in its vaults, or about 5½ per cent. of the indebtedness. You will say:—The "Government need not care for itself; it has nothing to do with the debts of the National Banks." Well, let's see how this is:—If one of these banks fails to pay its deposits on call, it of course fails to pay its circulating notes, on the happening of which the Controller of the Currency puts the bank in the hands of a Receiver, and the Treasury of the United States immediately becomes, in effect, the maker of the notes of such bank, and is by law compelled to redeem them. Few banks could stand such a state of things, in their present condition, for a single day, and the inevitable result would be that the banks, the business men, and the credit of the Government would go to perdition together.

However desirable the return to specie payments may be, we should make haste to accomplish it slowly, if we would make it sure and permanent. Failures would be fatal. To apply the rule to "all future contracts" would not be quite so bad, but it is to a degree liable to the same objections, and, besides, it would strike every kind of business with paralysis. All your after reasoning seems to me to be perfectly sound. We agree in all but the mode by which the desired good is to be attained. We should not be too impatient. The world was not made in a day. Neither can we pay a debt of $1,600,000,000 in gold "instanter." We should, however, at once set ourselves about preparing the way over which we may soon pass, in perfect safety, to the promised land that shall flow, not with milk and honey, but with gold and silver.

Your other proposition, "that all the currency contracts now in force should be converted into specie or its equivalent, when due, say at seventy-five cents on the dollar," is objectionable, because it might possibly be decided to be unconstitutional, in that that it would "impair the obligation of contracts." True, not more so than the present law, that makes something else than "gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts." But that was enacted in a time of great peril, which has now passed.

Hoping that the action of Congress will be such as to be satisfactory to all right-thinking men, I am, very respectfully, yours,

E. E. SPINNER.

David Wilder, Esq., Boston, Mass.

SHOCKING OCCURRENCE.

A Man Roasted to Death in Wilmington.

The Wilmington (Del.) *Commercial* of yesterday contains the following:—

A man named John Britt came to his death on Saturday night under the most horrible circumstances, having been literally roasted alive. He was a workman at J. V. Rice & Co.'s Phœnix Iron Foundry, where he has been employed seven or eight years. He has been a steady, industrious man, and not much addicted to drink, except that he would occasionally go on a spree on Saturday nights. He had charge of the stable and of the foundry, carrying the keys. On Saturday night a number of men were employed about the foundry later than usual, getting off some work that had to be finished that night. At about quarter before 10 o'clock Britt started with the wagon to take some castings down to the Diamond State rolling mill. He had been drinking some, and a man who went with him testified that they took a drink together there. That was the last those about the foundry saw of deceased, but he must have returned and put the team away, as it was found all right next morning. At about quarter before 11 deceased went to Robinson's restaurant, near the foundry, where he got something to eat. He staid there till about quarter after 11, and then went out with a man, to whom he stood talking until 12 o'clock; he remarked that he thought he saw a light in the foundry, and would go and see what it was. That was the last that was seen of him until his children went in the foundry on Sunday morning to hunt him, and found his burning body. They ran for the foreman, Mr. Harvey, who went down to the foundry immediately, and found Britt's body lying in the trench, and against a red hot casting, the body in a blaze, and one leg partly burned off, so that there was no sign whatever of the lower part of it except the sole of his boot. This trench had been dug the night before around the rim of a large fly-wheel, just cast, so as to expose it to the air and let it cool fast. Deceased knew the wheel was there, and saw the trench being dug, and how he ever got into the trench with one side pressed up against the red-hot iron is a mystery. Though he had been drinking, he does not appear to have been so drunk as to be unable to control his own movements, while he was so familiar with the foundry that he could go about it at night without a lamp. The affair is as mysterious as it is horrible. The body, burned out of all semblance to humanity almost, was taken to the deceased's residence. The Coroner held an inquest on it, but elicited no facts beyond those stated. Britt was a native of Ireland, has lived in this country several years, and leaves a wife and a number of small children, who were dependent on him for support.

His wife and seven children are left in indigent circumstances, and are proper subjects for charity as well as sympathy. An effort will be made to raise funds for their assistance, and persons desiring to aid them may leave money at this office. It will be placed in the hands of Mr. Rice to be used for that purpose.

AUSTRALIA.

Cannibalism on the Solomon Group—Seaman Murdered—Nuggets of Gold.

The most recent arrival from this far-off land brings us some important and interesting advices.

THE GOLD MINES.

Melbourne (Oct. 31) correspondence says:—"Some very big nuggets have been turned up during the past month. At Gympie, in Queensland, a 700 ounce nugget was taken out of the Golden-Bar claim, 130 ounces of dust being also obtained in the course of a couple of days. At Berlin, near Inglewood, in this colony, one man obtained in a couple of days 480 ounces, comprising one nugget of 286 ounces, and a number of smaller ones. At the same field two nuggets, weighing respectively 225 ounces and 175 ounces have also been discovered."

PUNISHING THE CANNIBALS.

Advices from Sydney, Nov. 2, state that the British steamer Blanche has returned from a cruise among the South Sea Islands, where she was despatched from this port on the 18th August last to punish the natives of Rondova Bay for the murder and eating of the master and crew of the Sydney barque Marian Renny. She arrived at the Solomon Group on the 5th September, and on the 11th anchored in Rondova Bay. The natives mustered in canoes in strong force, but abandoned the place before the crew of the Blanche were able to get near enough to fire at them. The village at the head of the bay was then shelled from the ship, and soon destroyed.

A party of sixty men landed, and after searching among the ruins found a hut, containing twenty-six human skulls, five of which were evidently those of white men. A quantity of ship stores, such as paints, oils, etc., was also discovered. A number of very fine canoes were necessarily left by the natives on the beach, and these were also destroyed. The Blanche then returned to Sydney, calling at New Caledonia. It is hoped that the lesson she has administered to the natives at Rondova bay will produce a salutary effect among the other inhabitants of the Solomon group, who are by no means so friendly as might be desired.

THE LOSS OF THE SCHOONER HARMON.

Reliable information has been received as to the fate of the Australian schooner Harmon, which left the port of Levuka, Feejee Islands, for the Line Islands, about ten months since, with the purpose of getting a cargo of native laborers. The Harmon seems to have called at Hudson's Island, one of the Elise group, and while there the captain and crew, numbering in all eight men, were murdered and eaten by the natives. Measures will soon be taken for avenging this horrible crime.

Captain Daly, formerly commander of the Spec, a small vessel engaged in the South Sea Island trade, has been brought on to Feejee by the Nymph, the same vessel which brought on the news of the murder of the crew of the Harmon. The captain got separated from his ship, and gives the following interesting account of his adventures:—

"While cruising among the islands collecting a cargo of cocoanut oil, we put in towards Spelden Island, and I left the ship in a boat manned by five Sandwich men in order to land a raft of oil casks at our oil depot on the island. The mate was left in charge of the vessel; the sea was rough, and the ship being a long way from shore, darkness overtook us before making land, and after the most strenuous exertions to reach the shore we were compelled to cut the casks adrift and try to regain the ship. As, however, it was by this time quite dark, we steered in the wrong direction, and got a long way to leeward of both vessel and island, and after beating about all night we found, when the daylight came, that our boat was fairly out at sea, with neither ship nor land in sight. Under these circumstances I laid a course for the nearest island to leeward of us (St. Augustine's), and reached there in five days, almost starved to death, having had nothing to eat since parting from the ship. On making land we found a large number of natives on the beach, who would not follow us to go ashore until they held a council of war as to what was to be done with us. But we were ultimately handed over to an old chief who had first sighted our boat, and who had generously declared to his countrymen that if they killed us, as they wanted to do, they must first kill him. This old chief behaved nobly, and provided for us during the whole time of our nine months' stay on St. Augustine's. Unfortunately I fell sick of the measles, and the disease spread like wildfire among the natives, no less than 300 of them dying of it. Strange to say, the natives brought each corpse and laid it down in front of me before making away with it, and from that time until I left the island the natives feared me as a spirit who had the power of inflicting disease and death upon them. It was a day of rejoicing among the people when Captain Fuller of the schooner Nymph, having heard at a neighboring island of a white man being at St. Augustine's, came and took me off with my boat's crew of Sandwich Islanders."

UNLOOKED FOR.

An English Lady Sued for Breach of Promise.

A London paper says:—An inquiry took place on Wednesday, before the Queen's Bench in Dublin and a jury, to assess damages in an action brought to recover compensation laid at £2000, for breach of promise of marriage. The plaintiff, Mr. Thomas Jackson Marks, lived near Ardee, in the county of Louth, and in 1860 he entered into an engagement to marry the female defendant, Mrs. Rowland, then Miss Smith, who also lived in the county of Louth. After some time the engagement was broken off, and the plaintiff then went to New Westminster, in British Columbia. While there a correspondence was opened between him and Miss Smith, which led to a renewal of the marriage engagement. The letters that passed were of the most affectionate character, and prophesied the happiness the parties would enjoy when the engagement was ratified. In August, 1867, the plaintiff sold off his farm in Columbia to come home to get married. When he reached Canada a letter awaited him from Miss Smith, stating that she could not really love him, that the supposed affection was a mistake, and that the engagement must be broken off. She shortly afterwards married Mr. Rowland, who wrote to the plaintiff stating that he had long possessed the affections of the young lady. The letters between the parties were read to the jury, and the injury to the plaintiff by the lady's recession from her engagement commented on. It was alleged that the plaintiff disposed of his farm and left Columbia only because he expected to marry the defendant. The jury found a verdict for the plaintiff—damages two hundred pounds.

MOLLY MAGUIRES.

Organized Assassins in Maryland.

The Cumberland (Md.) correspondence of the Baltimore *American*, in speaking of the murder of Douglass Love on Friday last, says:—

"There is a theory generally entertained in this community as to this murder which may or may not be correct, but nevertheless it may be as well to state it briefly. There is known to exist among a certain portion of the miners in this region a secret society called the 'Molly Maguires,' one of whose laws, it is said, fully recognizes the atrocious crime of assassination. If a man renders himself obnoxious to this clan he receives a 'warning,' and if he persists, the question of his life or death is put to vote thus:—'Shall ——— ——— live?' If the vote be 'no,' lots are drawn, and out of the whole number drawing, two will receive the *fatal lot*, who, by the terms of their oath of membership, are sworn to keep the fact secret from their fellow-members, and to proceed to accomplish the foul deed speedily, or themselves incur the same fate. Infinitely horrible as the idea of such an orgnization may seem to be, it is nevertheless confidently believed by many that it was by such a mode as this that the assassination of Douglass Love was accomplished. It is believed that the murderer belonged to other mines than the one over which the victim presided. The fact that many men supposed to have belonged to this society had from time to time failed, from some reason or other, to obtain employment from Love, is supposed to have drawn down upon him the vengeance of the murderous clan."

GOVERNMENTAL EXPENDITURES.

Secretary McCulloch's Estimates for the Next Fiscal Year.

The following highly important letter from Secretary McCulloch has been prepared for the use of the Appropriation Committee of the House. It contains the Secretary's estimates for the various departments of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870, the total amount being $303,000,000. The Appropriation Committee will arrange their bills accordingly:—

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Dec. 7, 1868.—Sir:—Agreeably to a joint resolution of Congress of January 7, 1846, I have the honor to transmit for the information of the House of Representatives printed statements of the estimates furnished by the respective heads of departments of the appropriations required for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870, as follows:—

For civil service, including the expenses of foreign intercourse, internal revenue, courts, loans, public domain, deficiency in the revenues of the Post Office Department, and all other expenditures, except for pensions, Indian, and the War and Navy Departments	$45,110,825 60
For Pensions	23,230,000 00
For the Indian Department	2,940,382 70
For the Army proper	52,184,781 97
For the Military Academy	334,383 84
For armories and fortifications	4,684,200 00
For harbor and river improvements, public buildings, etc	8,486,018 00
For Naval establishment	20,993,414 59
Total	$158,014 011 74

To the estimates are added statements showing, first, the appropriations estimated for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870, made by former acts of Congress of a specific and indefinite character, as follows, viz:—

For miscellaneous objects, including the expenses of collecting the revenue from customs	$9,749,000 00
For compensation to the Post Office Department for mail services	700 000 00
For the civilization of Indians	10,000 00
For arming and equipping the militia	200,000 00
For interest on the public debt	128,690,676 00
Total	$139,349,676 00

Second. The estimated balances of existing appropriations which will be unexpended on June 30, 1869, part of which are required for the payment of the liabilities of the present fiscal year, but which will not be drawn from the Treasury until after June 30, 1869, as follows:—

For the civil service, etc	$9 907,638 68
For pensions and Indians	24,558,831 49
For War Department	20,905,291 44
For Navy Department	12,951,043 76
Total	$68,322,803 37

It is estimated that of this sum there will be required for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870, $62,686,491 11, leaving $5,636,312 26. Total estimated expenditures for the year ending June 30, 1870, $303,000,000. It appears by the statement of the estimated balances of existing appropriations which will be unexpended on June 30, 1869, that the sum of $61,536,589 98 may be carried to the surplus fund.

H. MCCULLOCH,
Secretary of the Treasury.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Tuesday, Dec. 15 1868.

There is more demand for money, but the rates are without any material change. Call loans rule at 6@7 per cent. First-class mercantile paper ranges from 8@10 per cent. per annum. The Stock market opened very dull this morning, but prices generally were firmer. Government securities were a fraction higher.

Railroad shares were inactive. Reading sold at 48⅛@48⅜, an advance of ¼; Pennsylvania Railroad at 53½@53¾, a decline of ¼; Camden and Amboy at 129¼, no change; and Minehill at 57, no change; 65 was bid for Norristown; 55½ for Lehigh Valley; 29¾ for Catawissa preferred; and 48 for Northern Central.

City Passenger Railway shares were dull. 17 was bid for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 10 for Hestonville; 33⅜ for Green and Coates; and 29½ for Germantown.

Bank shares were in demand for investment at full prices, but we hear of no sales.

In Canal shares there was very little movement. Lehigh Navigation sold at 28¼@28⅜, a slight decline. 20 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation preferred; 72 for Morris Canal preferred; and 30 for Wyoming Valley Canal.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

BEFORE BOARDS.

100 sh Read R.....b10. 48⅝

FIRST BOARD.

$300 City 6s, New.c&p	100½	10 sh Penna R	53⅛
$1000 do. N.c&p	100½	56 do	53⅛
$2000 Leh V R mb cp	91¾	46 do	53⅛
$2000 Sch N 6s '82	70⅜	6 do	53½
10 sh U C & Am	129½	22 sh Minehill	57
50 sh Leh Nav	28⅜	2 sh Phil & E 1s	25
100 do	28⅜	200 sh St Nich Coal	1

—This morning's gold quotations, reported by Narr & Ladner, No. 30 South Third Street:—

10·00 A. M.	135¼	12·09 M.	135¼
10·31 "	135¼	12·22 P. M.	135¼
10·35 "	135¼	12·26 "	135¼

—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 114¼@114⅝; old 5-20s, do., 110½@111; new 5-20s, 1864, 107@107¼; do., 1865, 107⅛@108¼; 5-20s, July, 1865, 110@110¼; do., 1867, 110¼@110⅝; do., 1868, 110⅛@110⅝; 10-40s, 105¼@105⅝. Gold, 135¼.

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 114¼@114⅝; do. 1862, 110⅝@110⅞; do., 1864, 106⅞@107⅛; do., 1865, 107⅛@108; do., 1865, new, 109¼@110; do., 1867, new, 109⅛@110; do., 1868, 110¼@110⅝; do., 5s, 10-40s, 105⅛@105¾. Due Compound Interest Notes, 19⅜; Gold, 135@135¼. Silver, 130¼@132½.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

TUESDAY, Dec. 15.—There is no spirit in the Flour market, but we continue yesterday's quotations. The inquiry is confined to the wants of the home consumers, who purchased 500 barrels at $5·50@5·75 for superfine, $6@8 75 for extras, $8·25@8 25 for spring wheat extra family, $9@10·75 for winter wheat do. do., and $11@13 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour is selling in a small way at $7·50@8 ⅞ bbl. No change to notice in Corn Meal.

The Wheat market is without improvement, there being no demand except for good and prime lots from the local millers. Sales of 1000 bushels red at $1 90@2·05, and some amber at $2·10@2 15. Rye sells at $1 60@1 62 ½ bushel for Western. Corn is without change. Sales of old yellow at $1 20; 2500 bushels new yellow at 95c.@$1, and some new white at 90@94c. In Oats there were sales of 8000 bushels Western at 75@78c.

Whisky is selling at $1·01@1 04 ½ gallon, duty paid.

Markets by Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 15.—Cotton firm at 25c. Flour quiet, inactive and unchanged. Wheat dull; small receipts and prices unchanged. Corn dull and heavy; white, 93@95c. Oats firm at 75c. Rye firm at 98@100. New York State, $1·25. Pork firm at $31·75@32·25. Bacon quiet; rib sides, 17c; clear sides, 17¼@17½c.; shoulders, 14c.; hams, 18. Lard arrived, 17½c.

NEW YORK, Dec. 15.—Stocks steady and dull. Chicago and Rock Island, 107¾; Reading, 97¼; Canton Co., 47¾; Erie, 39¾; Cleveland and Toledo, 102; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 88; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 116; Michigan Southern, 86¼; New York Central, 135¾; Illinois Central, 123½; Cumberland preferred, 35½; Virginia 6s, 55¾; Hudson River, 125¾; 5-20s, 1862, 110¾; do. 1864, 107¾; do. 1865, 107⅜; do. new, 110@110⅛; 10-40s, 103¼. Gold, 135⅛. Money, 7 percent. Exchange, 109¾.

NEW YORK Dec. 15.—Cotton quiet; sales of 500 bales at 25½c. Flour quiet; the market favors buyers, but is without decided change. Wheat dull and the market favors buyers. Corn dull and declining; sales of 29,000 bushels mixed Western at $1 12½@1 15. Oats firmer; sales of 27,000 bushels at 77½@79½c. Beef quiet. Pork quiet and unchanged. Lard quiet. Whisky quiet.

—The market is overstocked with Cabinet furniture.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

The Northwestern Mails—Lynching Thieves in Tennessee—A Warm Senatorial Contest in Missouri.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM TENNESSEE.

Horse Thieves Lynched—Militia Not to be Called Out—Legislative Affairs.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Dec. 15.—In Haywood county, a few days since, a desperado named James Johnson, the leader of a gang of horse thieves, was hung, and the citizens were in hot pursuit of the rest of the gang. In addition to the other crimes, the scoundrels outraged the persons of a number of negro girls in the neighborhood.

About the same time and near the same place a negro was lynched after attempting to commit a rape of an old lady. It is now pretty certain that the militia will not be called out. This arises in part from the desperate condition of the State finances, and also from the fact that the Ku-Klux have the good sense to cease their depredations.

The Railroad Omnibus bill, involving nearly $3,000,000, will come up to-day on its final reading, and it is expected there will be a lively time over it. Its passage is considered pretty certain unless some extraordinary influences are brought to bear against it. The Legislature takes a holiday recess on the 21st inst., to meet again on the 4th of January.

FROM SPAIN.

Surrender of the Cadiz Insurgents—The City Deserted—Entry of the Troops.

By Atlantic Cable.

CADIZ, Dec. 13.—In consequence of General De Roda's proclamation the insurgents surrendered their arms to the American Consul, who, according to the arrangements previously made, turned them over to the military authorities. From 8000 to 10,000 troops and nine war vessels were ready to attack the city at noon. All is quiet now. The flag carried by the insurgents was a tricolor.

Over thirty thousand persons have left the city. There is great distress among the poor who remain, and among those who fled to the adjacent towns. All the foreign consuls and their families, except the Swedish and American, left the city.

There are 537 barricades in Cadiz. The American Consul's house was filled with refugees and women and children.

General De Roda, who had remained about a mile distant from the walls, entered Cadiz at 1 o'clock this afternoon, with all his troops. The insurgents seem satisfied with the result. Their feelings are undoubtedly in favor of a republic. Five hundred persons were killed and wounded on both sides during the fighting of last week.

Heavy rains have prevailed lately, causing frequently interruptions to telegraphic communication, and adding greatly to the sufferings of the refugees.

No arrests have been made nor are any contemplated. The government promises to act magnanimously. Distinguished honors were paid to the American flag during the insurrection.

Troubles on the Increase.

MADRID, Dec. 15.—Notwithstanding the surrender of the Cadiz insurgents, there is a reactionary movement spreading through Spain. Disturbances are prevalent in many places.

The National Guard was again called out yesterday to prevent the workmen from rising. Families continue to leave Madrid in fear of coming troubles. The poor are in a fearful condition and business is in general paralyzed.

The Governor of Tarragona telegraphs that the Carlists are fomenting agitations in the environs of Mont Blanche. Associations formed there have branches which extend all over the country. The Marquis Viluna is the President of the organization. It is ostensibly formed for the protection and the unity of Catholicism, but is in reality established for the propagation of absolute principles preparatory to rising in favor of Don Carlos.

THE FAR WEST.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

The New Denver Pacific Railway.

DENVER, Dec. 15.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Denver Pacific Railway was held yesterday, and re-elected Governor John Evans President. The old Board of Directors was re-elected, with but one exception. The entire capital for this road, amounting to over $650,000, has been advanced by citizens of Denver. The road was organized only a few years ago and is now entirely graded, and track laying will be commenced this winter or early in the spring.

The Northwestern Mails.

OMAHA, Dec. 15.—The Union Pacific Railroad Company has notified the Post Office Department that the road is ready to carry mails to Evanston, nine hundred and fifty-seven miles west of Omaha.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

By Atlantic Cable.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, Dec. 15—A. M.—Consols for money, 92¼@92⅜; for account, 92⅜. United States Five-twenties, 74⅜. Erie Railroad, 27; Illinois Central, 96.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 15—A. M.—Cotton is tending downwards; the sales of to day are estimated at 8000 bales.

Flour firmer but not higher.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, Dec. 15—P. M.—Consols for money, 92⅜; and for account, 92⅜@92¼. Five-twenties dull at 74⅜. Railways firmer but not higher.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 15—P. M.—Cotton easier but not lower. Breadstuffs unchanged. Pork flat at 86s. 6d. Refined Petroleum, 1s. 6½d. Cotton at Havre is declining.

This Evening's Quotations.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 15—2·30 P. M.—Cotton easier, but not lower. Manchester advices are less favorable and cause a dullness. Wheat firmer, but not higher. Corn, 58s. 9d. Peas, 46s.

FROM ST LOUIS.

The Mining Districts—The Missouri Senatorial Contest—The Vacant United States Marshalship.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 15.—Mr. Wilkinson, editor of the Montana *Gazette*, arrived here yesterday. He reports a scarcity of snow in the mountains, and the erection of many stamp mills. Placer mining has proved very profitable, one gulch yielding in two weeks over $50,000 to four men. Merchants throughout the Territory have but a small stock of goods, and will come East with full purses in a few weeks for supplies.

Richard Johnson left for Washington yesterday, strongly endorsed for the position of United States Marshal made vacant by the death of Colonel Rogers.

A large number of officers left last evening to attend the Grand Reunion at Chicago.

The contest for the United States Senatorship is getting quite lively. Carl Schurz is believed to have the inside track, but many radicals are strongly opposed to him, and Ben Lane is making earnest efforts for the position. Henderson hopes, by party division, and with the aid of the Democrats to secure his re-election.

From Richmond.

RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 15.—Sally Anderson, who was under sentence of death for arson, and was released on Saturday on a writ of habeas corpus by Judge Underwood, on the ground of illegality under the fourteenth amendment of the Court that tried her, was rearrested by order of Mayor to-day.

Dr. J. J. Theveatt, a prominent physician of Petersburg, died this morning.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

The O'Shay Homicide.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.—Judges Brewster and Ludlow—District Attorneys Sheppard and Hagert.—In the case of the Commonwealth vs. John Grace, on trial for the murder of John O'Shay, on the 8th of August last, Mrs. O'Shay, the widow of the deceased, whose testimony was being given at the adjournment of the court yesterday at noon, finished developing no other facts than those already given in our report, and other witnesses were examined as to the occurrence of the killing.

According to this lady's statement, her husband was dragged out of Gleason's tavern by Grace and Burns, and beaten by them. She was beaten by O'Hara until insensible and when she recovered, her husband was lying in the street dead. Burns and Grace were arrested shortly afterwards, both having blood upon their shirts.

Mrs. Elizabeth Keen this morning testified that near 2 o'clock on the night of this occurrence, she saw three men standing around a fourth man, who was lying in the street in the front of Gleason's tavern, and saw one of them lift the prostrate man's head; the man who did this she recognized as the prisoner, Grace; upon cross-examination the witness said she had not been drunk since the Queen was married, and then she went on a little spree in London.

John Shehan sworn—Described the fight that occurred early in the evening but said he did not see the fight in which O'Shay met his death.

Here the Commonwealth closed.

The defense was opened by Rufus E. Shapley, Esq., who was associated with Mr. Brooke on behalf of the prisoner. Adverting to the three principles of law, that the prisoner was presumed innocent until proven guilty, that of two constructions to any point in the case that which is consistent with the theory of the prisoner's innocence should be preferred and that a conviction should be warranted only by proof of such a conclusive nature as not to admit of a doubt, the gentleman said these were to govern the jury in the trial of this cause and every other; and also as matter of fact he would prove that the witnesses for the prosecution had sworn falsely, as most of them were too drunk at the time of the occurrence to know anything about it, and unweighed as this, he would rest confident of a verdict of acquittal.

Mrs. Sarah McCarty sworn—I was sitting at Mrs. Gleason's door when O'Shay came from towards the wharf, and O'Hara was in front of the tavern; the boys were playing him and heard that one of them was young Jesus; O'Shay said Mrs. O'Shay said something bad to him; they called each other hard names and she punched him on the side of the head with a bottle; he followed her into the alley way, she hollered and her husband came down; she told her husband that O'Hara had broken the bottle, split the whiskey and punched her head against the wall; he then went to fighting O'Hara, and knocked him down several times; Johnnie Grace was making peace between them, and went away from them; John O'Shay knocked O'Hara down and kicked him, and I said to Grace that it was a shame to see a drunken man kicked that way; Grace turned to me and said, "D—— it, what can I do," and I said he could make peace; he then went over to where they were fighting; I did not see Grace strike either O'Shay or his wife, but saw her fall twice; can't say who struck her; saw Grace beating Grace as well as O'Hara with a hoop pole; about twelve o'clock I went back there and saw John O'Shay and his wife on Baker's pavement; he said, "I'll have some of them boys' life before morning;" I don't know whom he was talking of; I know no more about it.

The Gallen Homicide.

In the matter of Dennis McBride and Joseph Greveland, who, being in custody under a charge of the murder of Michael Gallen, were discharged under the two term rule, were rearrested on a bench-warrant, and for whose discharge a motion was made last Saturday, his Honor Judge Brewster this morning said that, after consultation with the other Judges, this

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

The Democratic Party and the National Debt.

From the N. Y. Times.

The ease with which the Financial Minister of France recently raised a large sum at a low rate of interest, and the fact that the offers far exceeded the amount required, furnish a text for Democratic disquisitions on the cost incurred by our Government for similar accommodations. If a despotic government in Europe, which may any day be shaken by a revolutionary outbreak, may obtain all the money it needs on the most favorable terms, why may not the United States Government do the same? This is the form into which the question is thrown, and the answer is invariably adverse to the credit and interests of this country.

Now, it is this system of warfare which is, in no small degree, the cause of the difficulties that impede the reduction in the interest on our national securities. There is no valid reason why, within a comparatively brief period after the resumption of specie payments, our Government may not expect to negotiate a five per cent. loan, to take the place of the six per cent. bonds at present in the market. The resources of the country, its marvellous growth, and the greatness of its future are all in its favor. No national debt in the world rests upon a foundation so solid as ours, estimating it simply in relation to the paying capacity of the Republic as compared with that of any Old World monarchy. On the other hand, no government in Europe is exposed to the systematic detraction and enmity which meet ours at every turn.

The French Government, for example, has its opponents, able and energetic. Its financial management is the theme of searching criticism. Its enormous expenditures are analyzed continually, and in a spirit unfavorable to the judgment of its functionaries. There, however, the opposition rests. While assailing the Government, it sacredly respects the public credit. Repudiation is neither advocated nor predicted. The Government faith is not assailed, nor is doubt cast upon the value of its securities. The opponents of Napoleon do not try to make partisan capital at the expense of the honor and welfare of the nation.

Our opposition pursues a widely different course. During the war the Democrats did all that was possible to impair confidence in the credit of the Government, and they have steadfastly adhered to the same policy since. They contributed more than all else to the embarrassments which beset the Government. They assailed its currency and its bonds. They impugned the constitutionality of action from which the national credit could not be separated. The depreciation of greenbacks, and the consequent dearness of the loans, were in good part the result of the Democratic opposition, conducted as it was in the interest of the Rebellion, and in hostility to the financial measures which its exigencies necessitated. Nor have these tactics been changed. They appeared in the Presidential election, when the party openly identified itself with repudiation. Politicians who contributed to our financial difficulties have, therefore, no right to complain of a high rate of interest or of other burdens borne by the Government. They exerted themselves to render more favorable loans impossible, as they now exert themselves to prevent the substitution of easier terms.

Mr. McCulloch's attempt to discredit the greenbacks at the very time when the constitutionality of their issue engages the attention of the Supreme Court, and Mr. Johnson's appeal to the fears of the bondholders as a set-off to the policy marked out for the Republican party by the recent election, are circumstances which have no intelligible meaning except as moves in the Democratic game. The country has declared that the contract entered into with its creditors shall be fulfilled according to its spirit, and has assigned to Congress the duty of perfecting measures which depend for their efficacy upon the creditors themselves. To accomplish this purpose, it is essential that the last lingering suspicions be dispelled, and that the credit of the Government be established at home and abroad. The Democrats, however, desire to frustrate this policy, if possible, and the President and his Secretary of the Treasury, each in his way, come forward to help them.

And the Democratic journals indorse their efforts, not, indeed, without some qualifications, and perhaps some exceptions, but generally in a manner that indicates how well the thing is understood. While sometimes deprecating Mr. McCulloch's attack upon the greenbacks, they are agreed that his opinions are correct; and while confessing that the President's proposition amounts to "repudiation, pure and simple," they uniformly suggest that it is no worse than the Republican policy of funding! The obvious falsity of the latter assertion renders it harmless, but the spirit that prompts it is evidence of the close relationship that still exists between the organs of Democratic opinion and the scheme of robbery of which Mr. Johnson is the latest disciple.

We suggest, then, that the Democrats withhold their crocodile tears when the heavy expenditure on account of interest is mentioned, and that before complaining of Republican management of the debt, they abandon the intrigues with which they now assail the nation's credit.

The Treasury Under General Grant.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

The Hon. Elihu Washburne has been for the last fourteen years a leading Representative in Congress from Illinois, is a resident of Galena, and an intimate personal friend of General Grant. Certain enterprising purveyors of news in Washington, putting these facts together, have concluded that Mr. Washburne will probably be called to the head of the Treasury Department—which may be a good guess, and may not. We hazard little in saying that no one *knows* anything in the premises but General Grant, who is in no hurry to share his knowledge with others.

The *World* seizes the opportunity to assail Mr. Washburne as "a man of narrow mind, and of no administrative experience," and to insinuate that he is to be appointed to the Treasury as a reward for his "personal devotion to General Grant." Such aspersions deserve no answer. But the *World* proceeds to discourse in this vein:—

"A man of great vigor and capacity at the head of the Treasury Department, one who should extricate our finances from their present lamentable condition, and do on a large scale a work like that accomplished by Hamilton, at the beginning of the Government, would be enrolled by the country among its greatest benefactors. He would be the likeliest and most deserving candidate for the place to which General Grant has now been elected."

—If the *World* were as desirous of retrenchment and economy in the public service as it pretends to be whenever it can hope to make party capital by doing so, it would recognize and honor the determined, vigorous, unwearying resistance which Mr. Washburne for years has offered to every attempt to deplete the Treasury for private ends, or even for public objects which, however commendable, must be postponed till the finances are in better condition. If there be any man in all the land who, more than any other, has been vigilant and efficient in repelling raids on the Treasury, that man is Elihu B. Washburne.

But we had intended rather to demur to the *World's* suggestion that "great vigor and capacity at the head of the Treasury Department" are required to "extricate our finances from their present lamentable condition." The qualities eminently needed in that post are stern integrity and wise frugality. Financial genius is a drug in the market—we are surfeited with it. Our waste-basket overflows daily with projects for paying off the national debt without taxing any one, or for making the country rich beyond the wildest dreams of avarice by doubling its amount and never paying it. You may scare up on any curb-stone in Wall street a lame duck who wants to sell for a million or so a plan—no, "scheme" is the word—for making everybody great, glorious, and happy, through some mysterious wave of the magic wand of finance. Yet no one would think of giving over ten cents for *our* "scheme," simply because it is so old-fashioned, so downright, and makes no drafts whatever on the imagination. Its outlines are as follows:—

1. Collect more revenue and spend a good deal less. Employ the surplus, so fast as realized, in paying off debt.

2. Build fewer gaudy opera-houses in cities out of the profits of illicit distilling, and vastly many more cabins on Western prairies and in Southern forests as homes for pioneers, struggling to become independent, thrifty farmers.

3. Import fewer thousand-dollar Cashmere shawls and lace veils, and put more American furnaces into blast, set more factory-wheels turning, and make at home half the metals, wares, and fabrics we now buy abroad.

4. Starve out the mob of superfluous traders, brokers, and speculators who now infest our cities, and vastly increase the number who earn an honest, useful livelihood by herding cattle and growing corn.

—Of course, this is a sorry "scheme," when compared with the far more brilliant counterpart which any of the lame ducks can draw from either (not otherwise plethoric) pocket on call; for we make no pretensions to financial genius. How it may be with Mr. Washburne we cannot say; but, if we were assured that he had no scintilla of confidence in his own genius as a financier, no panacea for our financial ills but the old fogy plan or earning more and spending less, we should hear of his appointment to the head of the Treasury with unalloyed satisfaction.

Greeley and Genet.

From the N. Y. World.

We are not of those who seem to find something comical in the notion that Mr. Greeley should be sent as our Minister to Great Britain. We own, indeed, that it surprises us Mr. Greeley should be willing to accept such a position. But, after the subsidence of Mr. Oakey Hall into the cast-off municipal shoes of Governor Hoffman, and the appearance of Mr. Charles A. Dana in the character of an applicant for the succession of St. Matthew and Mr. Smythe at the "receipt of customs," what could we expect? When Mr. Greeley made friends with the "blockheads" of the Union League, and for a political consideration became a fugleman of "pipe-layers," we began to fear that the unique editor was really about to collapse into an average envoy. The catastrophe, we understand, was consummated over a bottle of blue seal and a couple of Upmann's *ne plus ultra* cigars at Delmonico's. And so, the thing being done, and Mr. Greeley, like Barkis, "being willin'," who can tell where a better or a more fitting representative of the radical party and of a radical President can be found?

Mr. Greeley going to England at this moment as the envoy of American radicalism is just as much and just as exactly the right man in the right place as was Citizen Genet coming to America in 1793 as the envoy of French Jacobinism. A curious historical parallel might be drawn between the two missions and the two men. Genet came from France to America at the moment when we were passing through the critical first stages of a great political experiment in the change from the Confederation to the Union. Greeley will go from America to England at the moment when England is passing through the critical first stages of a great political experiment under the new Reform bill. Genet belonged heart and soul to a party in France which worshipped Reason and Humanity (both with capital letters), and which insisted upon the most complete Fraternity among men, on pain of instant death to every Man who did not instantly become a Brother also. Greeley belongs to a party in America which worships Freedom and Progress (both with capital letters), and which insists that all men, black and white, shall be equal, on pain of disfranchisement to the whites. Genet looked upon American politics as a mere tender to French politics. Greeley looks upon British politics as a mere tender to American politics. The enemies of man hated Genet. Likewise, the enemies of man hate Greeley. Genet had no sooner landed at Charleston, April 8, 1793, than he immediately proclaimed himself a Tribune of the American people in the name of humanity, began to issue letters of marque against the "enemies of mankind," and called upon the citizens of Carolina to expel all sympathizers with the reaction and with oppression from their State. Greeley, we have no doubt, if he be appointed on the 4th of March, 1869, will make his appearance long before the 8th of April, say at Cork or Dublin, proclaim himself a tribune (which everybody knows he is) and proconsul of Ireland in the name of universal justice, issue letters of marque against the commerce of Liverpool (which is the home of that monster, Laird, of the Alabama), and call upon the people of the United Kingdom to expel all sympathizers with Toryism and the Constitution. Genet, trampling on the puny letters of diplomatic red-tape, spoke his mind freely about the miserable conservatives who, at the capital of the Union and elsewhere, threw themselves blindly athwart the path of the new era. He boldly denounced Washington as a would-be "libertiecide," who was aping the ambition and deserved the doom of the "constitutional King of France," and he fearlessly exposed him to the contempt of America and of mankind as "the plaything of an English monarchical clique, without root in the country and without influence upon public opinion."

Greeley, we may be sure, will not be less candid in dealing with British functionaries and the minions of an effete aristocracy. He will tell that most dazed and drowsy of diplomatic smokers, Lord Clarendon, to his face, that tobacco has softened his brain and hardened his heart. He will not hesitate to denounce Gladstone, on the slightest provocation, as a timid and scholastic trimmer; while the utmost mercy that Disraeli can expect from him will be a reproduction of Grant's famous Order No. 11, expelling all Jews with their families from the realm within twenty-four hours. Believing, with Parton, that the drinking of beer led directly to the British recognition of the Southern Rebels as belligerents, he will demand the passage of an act of Parliament making it felony to drink beer, and death without benefit of clergy to brew beer, before he will consent to open negotiations on any subject with her Majesty's Ministers.

Genet, of course, was misunderstood, misrepresented, and maligned by the fools and scoundrels whom he regarded it as his high and holy mission to scourge out of America. Jefferson wrote to Madison that he thought "Genet's appointment the most calamitous ever made," and described him as "hot-headed, all imagination, no judgment, passionate, disrespectful, and even indecent towards the President." Have not Copperheads and people of that kind used just such language as this about Greeley at home, and can we doubt that he will be in like terms reviled abroad by those timid creatures miscalled statesmen, in whom education has emasculated the intellect and the religion of routine rusted out the elastic springs of the conscience and the soul? But what's the odds? The career of Genet as the Apostle of Jacobinism in America was interrupted by a variety of unfortunate circumstances. The defection of General Dumouriez, the defeat of the revolutionary army at Neerwinden, the long series of reverses which followed, culminating in the surrender of Valenciennes to the Duke of York, the unpleasantness which resulted from the attempt of the Friends of Humanity in France to clothe "French citizens of African descent" in Hayti with political privileges—all these things shook the faith of a fickle populace, and Citizen Genet subsided from the public eye into the calm of connubial life. We do not chose to anticipate a like termination to the efforts of Greeley as the evangelist of England, nor will we dwell even for a moment upon so gloomy a possibility. By all means let the radicals send him abroad. Whatever mischief Reverdy Johnson may have done, Horace Greeley is the man of men promptly to undo. The Radicals hold that Mr. Johnson has eaten more dinners with decent people than he ought to have eaten. Not even the Lord Mayor, we venture to say, will attempt to dine Mr. Greeley twice. Mr. Johnson, they tell us, has degraded the Republic by "shaking hands" with Mr. Laird. We should like to see Mr. Laird or any other such man shaking hands with Horace Greeley! Freedom shrieked, they assure us, when Reverdy Johnson called Mr. Roebuck his "friend" over the knives and forks of the Sheffield cutlers. Freedom will wipe her weeping eyes if over the Sheffield cutlers give Horace Greeley a chance at their "dog-Tear-em!" Mr. Johnson publicly drinks wine, and treats bloated aristocrats to Baltimore Madeira. Horace Greeley does not know "Habersham" or "Harriet" from Newark cider. Mr. Johnson, having been derived his diplomatic small-clothes by act of Congress, goes about in that simple evening dress of the period which confounds the peer with the parson, and both with respectable upper-servants out of livery. Horace Greeley will be a uniform unto himself. Breezy, unbuttoned, and bucolic, he will make for his eminent trousers and his indomitable boots a place in history with the brown suit of Franklin and the threadbare blue coat of Frederic the Great. Finally, it is a strength to diplomats as it is to other impostors to stand well with the fair sex. Metternich and Mahomet thus alike prevailed. Kaunitz ruled Austria by his smile and his perruke. Schwartzenberg boasted that he had a rose-pink little ear listening at the key-hole of every Cabinet in Europe. Franklin himself kindled the sympathies of France with America into a blaze, less by the bolts he snatched from heaven than by the sparks he drew from lovely eyes at Versailles and in the Tuileries. Whatever else may be said for or against Mr. Greeley, it cannot be denied that he is thoroughly a ladies' man. If we are to believe his autobiography, he is as fond of dancing as Reverdy Johnson is of dinners. Is there another radical in all the land of whom as much can be said?

Hannibal Hamlin.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

Advices from Maine indicate a very general desire that Vice-President Hamlin should be returned to the Senate for six years from the 4th of March next. This is a matter which pertains more directly to the Legislature and people of Maine, who will doubtless deal with it as is fit. But, whether in the Senate or elsewhere, Mr. Hamlin's return to the public service would gratify many thousands throughout the country, who know nothing of his views or wishes, but who profoundly feel that it was a dark day for the Republic when a convention largely composed of or inspired by office-holders and contractors decreed his displacement as Vice-President to make room for Andrew Johnson, and who would like to see some reparation made for that grave error.

Mr. Hamlin held the most desirable post in New England—that of Collector for the port of Boston—when Andrew Johnson commenced those antics which have rendered his name unsavory; he might have held his peace and his place, as many office-holding Republicans did; but that was not his way. He resigned his office and took the stump for liberty and loyalty, and has done yeoman service in the ranks ever since. Having filled every post in the gift of his fellow-citizens from Representative in the Legislature up to Vice-President, Mr. Hamlin, no longer young, may be averse to further labor and responsibility; but his integrity, his fidelity, his experience, and his well-earned popularity render it highly probable that he may be invited to fill some important post in the public service; and if so, we trust that he may not decline.

The Late Elections in Great Britain—A Couple of Characteristics.

From the N. Y. Herald.

Now that the elections in Great Britain are over and the results are before us there are some characteristics which are entitled to passing notice. Notably among these there are two. The one is that, although Mr. Disraeli was instrumental in passing a very substantial measure of reform—a measure which at first seemed to threaten a complete revolution of the constituencies, and, through the constituencies, of the House of Commons—the representatives of the people are in no sense different to what they would have been if no Reform bill had been passed. There have been, from Beales to Bradlough, somewhere about a dozen workingmen's candidates; but, strange to say, not a single workingman's candidate, pure and simple, has been successful at the polls. How is this? What does it mean? We can explain it on no other principle than this—that workingmen have no faith in demagogues. It is a curious fact that in spite of the loud cry which the working classes in all countries raise for reform, they are the most conservative of the population. Not only have all the workingmen's candidates been rejected, but Mr. Bright, of the three Birmingham members, polled the smallest number of votes, and Mr. Gladstone was defeated in his self-chosen section of Lancashire. On one occasion New York State tried a workingmen's candidate, but the fellow proved so egregious a failure that the experiment has never since been repeated. It is well that demagogism should be at a discount. The other characteristic is rowdyism. Riots have been common in the neighborhoods of the polls all over Lancashire. They have occurred in other parts of England. They have been not uncommon in Ireland, and even canny Scotland has had to witness some disagreeable scenes. What a contrast is thus presented to republican America! Great Britain has no choice now but to accept the ballot-box.

Y. P. M.
Y. P. M.
Y. P. M.

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YOUNG'S PURE MALT WHISKY.

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BE CAREFUL AND BUY NO OTHER.

PHILADELPHIA, 12th mo. 4th, 1868.

Evans & Watson—Respected Friends:—We had one of your well known Inside-door Fire-proof Safes in the destructive fire at No. 621 Market street, last evening. The fire extended so rapidly we had not time to close the main or outside door of the safe, the inside door only being shut. On examining the contents of the safe next morning, much, to our surprise we found the books well preserved and in excellent legible condition. We take great pleasure in recommending your Inside-door Fire-proof Safes, for without the inside door improvement we would most certainly have lost all our books and papers.

Yours, very truly, SMEDLEY BROS.

We are now selling our stock of Safes at cost prices in order to close business. Call soon and be convinced such an opportunity never before offered. Every business house ought to have an Evans & Watson safe.

EVANS & WATSON,
No. 28 S. SEVENTH Street,
12 11 18] ABOVE CHESNUT.

C. L. MAISER,
MANUFACTURER OF
FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES,
LOCKSMITH, BELL-HANGER, AND DEALER IN BUILDING HARDWARE,
8 5] No. 434 RACE Street

FURS.

FANCY FURS! FANCY FURS!
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

JOHN FAREIRA,
At his old and well-known FUR HOUSE,
No. 718 ARCH Street,
Is now closing out the balance of his immense assortment of
FANCY FURS,
For Ladies' and Children's wear, at a great reduction of prices.
This stock must all be sold before New Year to make room for great alterations in our establishment next year. The character of my Furs is too well known to require praise.
Remember the name and number.
JOHN FAREIRA,
No. 718 ARCH STREET,
11 30 2tt rp PHILADELPHIA.

FURS
At 30 Per Cent. less than Invoice Prices!
LOUIS GERBER,
No. 825 Arch Street,
(Half way between Eighth and Ninth, north side)
AND 234 ARCH STREET,
HAS REDUCED HIS SPLENDID STOCK OF FURS 30 PER CENT. LESS THAN INVOICE PRICES.
The Goods have been imported and manufactured by himself, and are warranted to be as represented. 12 9 18trp

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OF THE LATEST
LONDON AND
PARIS STYLES,
FOR CHRISTMAS PRESENTS,
FOR SALE BY
WM. A. DROWN & CO.,
No. 246 MARKET Street,
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RHEUMATISM
RHEUMATISM,
NEURALGIA
Warranted Permanently Cured.
Warranted Permanently Cured.
Without Injury to the System.
Without Iodide, Potassia, or Colchicum
By Using Inwardly Only
DR. FITLER'S
GREAT RHEUMATIC REMEDY,
For Rheumatism and Neuralgia in all its forms.
The only standard, reliable, positive, infallible permanent cure ever discovered. It is warranted to contain nothing hurtful or injurious to the system.
WARRANTED TO CURE OR MONEY REFUNDED
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Thousands of Philadelphia references of cures. Prepared at
No. 29 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,
8 22 stuthtf BELOW MARKET.

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO.
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 26 NORTH WHARVES
AND
No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELIJAH CATTELL.

218 & 220 S. FRONT ST. HENRY S. HANNIS & CO. 218 & 220 S. FRONT ST.

OFFER TO THE TRADE, IN LOTS,
FINE RYE AND BOURBON WHISKIES, IN BOND
Of 1865, 1866, 1867, and 1868.
ALSO, FREE FINE RYE AND BOURBON WHISKIES,
Of GREAT AGE, ranging from 1864 to 1845.
Liberal contracts will be entered into for lots, in bond at Distillery, of this years' manufacture]

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THE
American Sunday-School Union
has an EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT of
Interesting and Beautiful Books
of MORAL and RELIGIOUS character, for CHILDREN and YOUTH, suitable for
Christmas and New Year Presents.
Also for sale,
BIBLES, and DEVOTIONAL BOOKS of the different denominations, in plain or ornamental bindings.
Catalogues of the Society's Publications, and Specimen Copies of its Periodicals, furnished gratuitously at the Depository, [12 4
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A LARGE AND ELEGANT
HOLIDAY STOCK OF ILLUSTRATED WORKS.
BOOKS IN FINE BINDINGS,
CHILDREN'S BOOKS
TOY BOOKS IN LINEN
MOSTLY LONDON EDITIONS, AS CHEAP AS AMERICAN EDITIONS.
Your early inspection is invited while the stock is large and well assorted, at
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CHOICE HOLIDAY BOOKS.
C. J. PRICE
Has Removed to No. 723 SANSOM Street,
Directly opposite his Old Stand, where he will continue the importation of
English, French, and German Books, Periodicals, Etc., to order.
He has now received all the choicest
ENGLISH AND FRENCH
ILLUSTRATED WORKS
For the Present Holiday Season, besides a complete assortment of
English and French Juveniles,
To which the attention of those in search of choice and elegant Christmas Gifts is invited. 12 11 6t

HAZARD'S ENGLISH BOOKSTORE.—Hazard's Bookstore is becoming synonymous with good books, fine books, elegantly illustrated books, choice editions of standard books, books in rich and tasty bindings, children's books, toy books on linen and paper, books for all trades and people. The stock being almost entirely of London editions, here will be found at all times English Books which cannot be had elsewhere in this city.
Particular attention is invited at the present time from those in search of a really tasty Present for the Holidays to the Elegantly Bound or Illustrated Books in the collection, and the Children's Books, with gay bindings and attractive pictures.
Prices as cheap as American editions, and ranging from the lowest sum to two hundred dollars the volume.
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FANCY GOODS.
"PER STEAMER."
JUST RECEIVED, AN INVOICE OF
PAPIER MACHE and
CANTON TEA POYS.
ALSO, A FULL LINE OF
FANCY GOODS.
WILLIAMS & WOODWARD,
NO. 922 (NINETWENTY-TWO) CHESNUT STREET. [12 9 12trp

PIANOS.

STEINWAY & SONS' GRAND square and upright Pianos, at BLASIUS BROS.' No. 1006 CHESNUT Street. 8 14f

CHICKERING Grand, Square and Upright PIANOS. DUTTON'S, 11 3tf No. 914 CHESNUT Street.

STECK & CO.'S & HAINES BROS', PIANO FORTES, AND MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET AND METROPOLITAN ORGANS, with the new and beautiful VOX HUMANA. Every inducement offered to purchasers. J. E. GOULD, 12 1 1uths 3m No. 923 CHESNUT Street.

MUSICAL INSTRUCTION.

AMERICAN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, S. E. corner of TENTH and WALNUT Streets. The regular Winter Quarter will begin on MONDAY, January 11, 1869. Names of new pupils should be entered at an early day during the month of December.
J. E. WILLIAMS and CARL GAERTNER, 12 11 10t Directors.

BALLAD AND SIGHT SINGING.—J. BISHOP, No. 33 S. NINETEENTH St. 12 11 3t*

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Shops: No. 213 LODGE Street, and No. 1733 CHESNUT Street,
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Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH street, below Chesnut. 6 3m

PRIZES CASHED IN ROYAL HAVANA, KENTUCKY, and MISSOURI LOTTERIES. Circulars sent and information given. JOSEPH BAILES, No. 73 BROADWAY, New York. Post Office Box 4294. 12 9 1m

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CARSTAIRS & McCALL,
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Established for the sale of
Pure California Wines.
This Company offer for sale pure California Wines:
WHITE, CATAWBA, SHERRY, ANGELICA
CLARET, PORT, MUSCATEL, CHAMPAGNE,
AND
PURE GRAPE BRANDY,
Wholesale and retail, all of their own growing, and warranted to contain nothing but the pure juice of the grape.
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HAHN & QUAIN, Agents. 12 1 1f

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WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
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Solid Silver & Plated Ware.
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Blank Book Manufacturer, Stationer and Printer,
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LEDGERS,
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CASH BOOKS, ETC.,
ON HAND OR MADE TO ORDER.
A large assortment of Foreign and Domestic Stationery constantly on hand.
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ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.
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AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED
FRENCH ZINC PAINTS.
DEALERS AND CONSUMERS SUPPLIED AT LOWEST PRICES FOR CASH. 6 18]

CHROMO-LITHOGRAPHS.

"A REGAL DESSERT."
A new and beautiful Chromo-Lithograph, after a painting by J. W. Peyer, just received by
A. S. ROBINSON,
No. 910 CHESNUT Street,
Who has just received
NEW CHROMOS,
NEW ENGRAVINGS,
NEW FRENCH PHOTOGRAPHS,
NEW DRESDEN ENAMELS
LOOKING GLASSES, Etc.
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H. S. K. G.
Harris' Seamless Kid Gloves.
EVERY PAIR WARRANTED.
EXCLUSIVE AGENTS FOR GENTS' GLOVES.
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PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.
PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
WINCHESTER & CO.,
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BOOTS AND SHOES.

HAVING ALTERED AND ENLARGED MY Store, No. 230 N. NINTH street, I invite attention to my increased stock (of my own manufacture) of fine BOOTS, SHOES, GAITERS, Etc., of the latest styles, and at the lowest prices.
9 16 3m ERNEST SOPP.

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—A meeting of the Committee on Finance of Councils was held last night, and appropriations to the departments named considered and passed, as follows:—Fire Alarm Telegraph, $47,298; Police, $844,020; Highways, $480,562; Lighting the City, $441,300; City Commissioners, $220,004·50; City Solicitor, $18,250; Park Commissioners, $42,500; Clerks of Councils, $40,750.

—John B. Gough lectured last evening at the Academy of Music. The building was crowded literally from pit to dome, for not only were the boxes, orchestra chairs, and balcony seats filled, but even the tiers and their aisles were replete with spectators, and, with seats on the stage and standing room at the wings, the accommodation was insufficient. The audience was appreciative, and as each incident was related or moral truth illustrated, the plaudits resounded through the house, sometimes for minutes. The lecture itself is an accumulation of facts presented to show the control of circumstances over humanity.

—The Building Inspectors, Messrs. Wright, Shermer, and Stewart, commenced their annual visit yesterday to the theatres and other places of public amusement, to ascertain from personal inspection if the Act of Assembly of March 14, 1867, has been in all respects complied with.

—Yesterday afternoon, while workmen were engaged in replacing the girders which fell on Thursday last at the new machine shop, Broad and Buttonwood streets, for the Baldwin Locomotive Works, the derricks and one of the girders fell. Francis Doyle, one of the riggers, fell with the derrick, and had both of his legs broken. He was removed to the Pennsylvania Hospital. He resided at Thirteenth and Hamilton streets. Two other men were slightly injured.

—Mr. J. W. Clark, of Middletown, Conn., who for the past eighteen years has been in the service of the Government as a scout among the Indians, and who is better known to the readers of Indian news as "Buffalo Bill," arrived in this city yesterday noon, *en route* homeward on a visit. Mr. Clark is the identical individual who captured the celebrated chieftain "Black Kettle," and is chief of General Sheridan's scouts. He speaks nine different aboriginal languages, and is an adopted son of the Pottawottomies, who are civilized, and live on a reservation near Topeka, Kansas. He frequently assumes the disguise of a Camanche, Arrapahoe, Sac, Fox, or other hostile Indian, and has spent several days at a time in their lodges, securing most valuable information to our officials at Fort Hays. He bears many scars of bullets and arrows, and is altogether a remarkable character.

—An adjourned meeting of the teachers of our public schools was held last evening in the lecture room of the Boys' High School, to take action upon the non-payment of their warrants for their salaries. H. B. Whittington presided, and Mrs. Mary McCune acted as Secretary. After some discussion a committee, composed of members from each ward, was appointed to wait on Councils, and also one composed of Messrs. Sayre, Sickle, Bartine, Schock, and Christine, to prepare a memorial and resolution, to be signed by the teachers and presented by the Board of Control, requesting them to urge upon the Legislature the passage of an act that will remedy the existing evil. The meeting then adjourned.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 135¾.

—Two feet deep at Oswego—the snow.

—Major-General Meade left Atlanta, Ga., last night for Washington.

—Commander Jeffers, of the Swatara, has been placed on waiting orders.

—James B. Black, Republican, was yesterday re-elected Mayor of Worcester, Mass.

—The steamer H Livingston was cut through by ice on the Potomac, last Saturday night, and sunk.

—Two men were arrested at Cleveland, Ohio, for stealing eleven thousand dollars from a New York firm.

—Postmaster-General Randall estimates that the mail service for the year ending June, 1870, will cost $20,500,000.

—Edward Johnson, pardoned out of the Missouri Penitentiary, has been arrested and sent back to prison for not complying with the requirements of his pardon.

—It was yesterday asserted before the House Postal Committee that there were more words furnished the newspapers of the United States by telegraph than were supplied by the commercial messages of all Europe combined. Good for the enterprise of the American journals!

—The following proceedings transpired in Congress yesterday:—

Senate—The report of the Commissioner of Freedmen, Refugees, and Abandoned Lands, asking for an investigation of the operations of that bureau, was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs. Several petitions and memorials presented were appropriately referred. A bill was introduced to provide for the redemption in coin of the United States notes and fractional currency, and requiring the national banks to redeem their notes in coin. The Judiciary Committee had referred to it a bill fixing the number of Supreme Court Judges, and changing the judicial districts. A bill establishing a uniform rule of naturalization, and repealing the acts heretofore passed on that subject, had the same reference. A resolution was adopted calling on the Secretary of War for any information received regarding the late Louisiana troubles. Resolutions rebuking his Accidency and denouncing his repudiation proposition in the annual message were referred to the Committee on Finance. The House joint resolution extending the holiday adjournment from the 21st instant to the 4th of January was adopted. Adjourned.

House.—Under the call of States for bills and joint resolutions a number were presented and appropriately referred. The resolutions of the Oregon Legislature withdrawing its assent to the fourteenth Constitutional amendment were referred to the Judiciary Committee. The rules were suspended to enable a preamble and resolution to be presented repudiating repudiation. The preamble and resolution were adopted. A resolution was adopted appointing a select committee of seven to investigate the alleged election frauds in New York. Among the resolutions agreed to was one calling on the Secretary of State for information respecting the South American difficulties. One directing the Committee on Public Expenditures to investigate the alleged improper use of part of the Alaska purchase money. One directing the Secretary of State to inform the House if any commissioner has recently been sent from this country to Spain. Adjourned.

Foreign Affairs.

LONDON, Dec. 14.—Mr. Gladstone has issued an address to the electors from Greenwich, preliminary to his re-election from that borough. He says, after the part taken by him in the movement for disestablishment of the Irish Church, it was impossible for him to decline the task of forming a new Ministry. He trusts the new administration will deserve the confidence of the country, and promises to use every effort to carry the measures which he urged while out of office.

In the House of Commons petitions have been presented contesting the elections of 39 Liberals and 27 Conservative members for the boroughs.

Lord Clarendon, the newly-appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs, held a levee on Saturday night, which was attended by Reverdy Johnson and Mr. Burlingame.

MADRID, Dec. 14.—About thirty persons have been arrested for attempting to incite workingmen of this city to rebel against the Government.

PARIS, Dec. 14.—The *Moniteur* publishes the following important intelligence from Madrid:

The insurgents in Cadiz have yielded to the terms set forth in the proclamation issued by General Caballero de Roda, and surrendered yesterday. The people have given up their arms to the Government. The troops now hold all the quarters of the city.

The *Correspondence, of* Madrid, says the Duke de Montpensier had previously made an offer of personal service to the Provisional Government, to assist in supporting the revolt in Cadiz, and that this action on the part of the Duke was prompted by the belief that it was a movement instigated and conducted by the Carlist party.

MADRID, Dec. 14.—The insurrection in Cadiz has terminated with the surrender of the insurgents. Many of the people desire to deposit their arms at the American Consulate instead of delivering them to the Government authorities, but De Roda refused to allow it, and held them to a strict compliance with the terms of his proclamation.

MADRID, Dec. 14.—It is thought the republican insurrection at Cadiz will be suppressed to-day without bloodshed. All foreigners left the city some days ago, fearing a general civil war.

LONDON, Dec. 14.—The *Times* of this morning has an article on the newspaper postal system in the United States. The writer eulogizes the American policy of permitting newspapers to be forwarded through the mails at low rates of postage, whereby the general diffusion of knowledge is promoted and encouraged; praises the liberality of the free exchange system for the benefit of the press; and hopes the time will soon come when England will adopt the entire American plan, which time has proved to have been so successful and beneficial in that country.

MARSEILLES, Dec. 14.—Later advices from Hankow, China, state that the Revs. Griffith John and Mr. Willey, of the London Wesleyan Mission, who left that city some time since for an extended tour through the Chinese empire, had safely returned. These gentlemen travelled through all the western provinces of China to the confines of Thibet, a distance of over three thousand miles. They were well treated by the natives everywhere, and saw abundance of coal, and evidences of gold, silver, lead, and iron mines. The Catholic Missions are very numerous throughout the country, and they found them even in small villages, and the converts to that faith number hundreds of thousands.

CADIZ, Dec. 14.—The city is now perfectly quiet, and the rebellion has ended. The insurgents have given up their arms to the military officers, and the people generally are returning the arms they had secreted. Perfect quiet now prevails, and there are no indications of the recent disturbance except the patrols of soldiers in the street, and military guards around the Hotel de Ville and other public buildings.

PARIS, Dec. 14.—The *Elendard* says the great powers still continue their efforts to settle the dispute between Turkey and Greece, and do not despair of success.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.

Police Parade.

The Metropolitan Police force paraded to-day for their annual inspection, and were reviewed by the Police Commissioners, Secretary Browning, and Mayor Bowen, after which they marched past the Executive mansion, and were reviewed by

President Johnson

from the steps of the White House.

The Dyer Court-Martial

has been postponed until January 11, by order of the Secretary of War.

An Inquiry

was made of Secretary Seward this A. M., in regard to the rumored mission of Caleb Cushing to Spain for

The Purchase of Cuba,

or to England about the Alabama claims. Mr. Seward replied that all the newspaper paragraphs on the subject were very wide of the mark, and declined to give any further information.

A Message from the President.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—The President has sent a message to the House recommending an appropriation to indemnify the owners of the British barque Sybil, which was libelled in a Southern District Court, it having subsequently been determined that she was not a prize of war.

The President, in answer to Mr. F. Wood's resolution, says it is not compatible with the public interest to communicate the correspondence relative to the Alabama claims.

From New York.

NEW YORK, Dec. 14.—It is reported that M. H. Grinnell will be appointed collector of customs for this city, vice smythe.

General Hancock has arrived here.

The residence of D. Torrance, on West Thirty-eighth street, was robbed on Saturday night of $6200 worth of diamonds.

Garner's tannery, in Brooklyn, was burned yesterday. The loss is $15,000.

The steam-tug Adelia, of this city, was burned at New Haven to-day. The loss is $20,000, with an insurance of $11,000.

Arrival of General Grant.

CHICAGO, Dec. 14.—General Grant and staff, and a number of distinguished soldiers, arrived here this morning, and are quartered at the Tremont and Sherman Houses. To-night Lieutenant-Governor Bross gives a reception to Grant, Thomas, Sherman, and their associates, which will draw together a large crowd of our leading citizens.

Departure of General Sherman.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 14.—General Sherman and most of his staff, and a number of other officers, left here for Chicago yesterday afternoon.

A despatch from Bryan Station to-day says that intelligence has been received that large quantities of overland mail matter have been stolen from a coach near Fort Bridger.

From Boston.

BOSTON, Dec. 14.—The municipal election taking place here to-day draws out but a small vote. Indications favor the election of Moses Kimball (Republican) for Mayor. At noon the vote stood:—Kimball, 3783; Shurtleff, Democrat, 2814. May, Workingmen's candidate for Mayor, gets very few votes.

THE UNION LEAGUE.

Its Sixth Annual Report.

At the annual meeting of the members of the Union League, held last evening, the sixth annual report was read. The report commences by stating that "the members may justly congratulate themselves on what now appears to be the successful issue of their patriotic mission. The greater objects of the association have all been accomplished. The military power of the Rebellion has shown no signs of life, however, since it fell beneath the blows which our Great Captain dealt it between the Wilderness and the Appomattox. Slavery has been totally abolished; the freedman has been converted to a citizen; and with all the disadvantages of his new position, and the perverse opposition of his former masters, he is rapidly acquiring knowledge, intelligence, wealth, and the difficult art of self-government.

"To say, as is said by our adversaries, that General Grant was elected on his personal popularity, or because of his illustrious warlike fame, is to state the case most unfairly, not only for him as President, but for the millions of honest and patriotic men who cast their votes for him as the representative of the principles for which their kindred had perished. It must not be forgotten that General Grant, with all the serious candor of his pure character, accepted the declaration of principles made at Chicago when he accepted his nomination, and from the beginning to the end of the canvass he stood silently but firmly by the faith of his party. He is not a man to forget obligations even tacitly assumed. To his mind a step taken or a deed done has all the force of a profession in words, and carries with it a moral covenant from which he has no power and no wish to escape. We conceive that the principles of the Republican party are those which most commend themselves to the integrity of such a mind as General Grant's.

"The present year has been made memorable to us by the reception given to one whom we all revere, and who on that occasion crossed our threshold for the first time—to the late Secretary of War, the Hon. Edwin M. Stanton. He came among us suffering from his gigantic labors, a living testimony of the prodigious history through which he had lived, and through which he had carried his grateful country: and yet he came cheerfully, glad to testify, in any manner that he might, his fidelity to the cause which we represent. The sacrifice which he made for us of his personal comfort was evident to all who had known him amid the cares of the War Office, when he everywhere impressed upon the terrible struggle of our day the broad mark of his vigorous personality. We felt it to be a privilege to press in our own the strong hand that had pointed the paths of armies, to hear the voice that had been the wisest in his country's councils, and to say as we did that the hand was unstained by the millions that it had distributed, and that the voice had never been raised but on the side of right.

"The income of the League for the year ending December 1, 1868, was $53,586·60, which, together with the surplus of the preceding year, amounted to $59,788·89. The disbursements for the same period were $41,909·10—leaving a surplus, after deducting the $2000 appropriated to the library, of $15,879·78. There are no outstanding bills to decrease this surplus. In view of this prosperous financial condition, the Board of Directors have fixed the annual tax for the coming year at $25.

—The annual election of the League last night resulted in the choice of the following gentlemen for the positions named:—

President—Horace Binney, Jr.

Vice-Presidents—A. E. Borie, Morton McMichael, J. G. Fell, Daniel Smith, Jr.

Directors—George H. Boker, Charles Gibbons, James L. Claghorn, James H. Orne, E. S. Clark, S. A. Caldwell, John P. Verree, E. C. Knight, Henry Lewis, Samuel C. Perkins, Richard Wright, Henry Winsor, Joseph Trimble, John Rice, E. R. Cope.

—A portrait of the Hon. Horace Binney, Sr., was yesterday presented to the Union League by the artist, E. D. Marchant. The painting is in oil, and is a half-length portrait, representing Mr. Binney in his study, with a few volumes of books by his side. The portrait also represents the calm dignity which characterizes our distinguished citizen, and also clearly sets forth the freshness and prime of manhood which is apparent in the countenance of this venerable gentleman, although he has nearly reached his ninetieth year.

Internal Revenue—Pay of Pennsylvania Assessors for 1868.

The pay of the Pennsylvania Internal Revenue Assessors for the year ending June 30, 1868, was:—

District.	*Assessors.*	*Clerks.*	*Asst. Assessors*
1	$4,483 02	$6,637 63	$35,962·27
2	4,465 14	3,999 99	32,475 68
3	4,841 07	5,383 33	40,765·06
4	4,426 66	3,916 61	28,258 86
5	2,686 14	3,479·99	21,631 17
6	3,066 23	800 00	15,411 10
7	2,736 81	1,800·00	19,305·15
8	2,917 24	1,466 64	19 623·29
9	4,088 68	1,699 00	23,372 20
10	12 29	1,200·00	13,877·33
11	3,071·09	1,461 62	15,185 68
12	1,219 97	883 61	17,476 78
13	1,713 62	799 99	13,517·22
14	2,439·56	1,199·95	21,623 99
15	2,752·46	1,500 00	20,306·13
16	2,242 86	1,066 68	21,487·45
17	1,883·39	337·00	9,992·06
18	2,175·21	800·00	17,780 80
19	3,070·42	936·00	12,192 72
20	3,084 48	1,400 00	18 348 05
21	2,432 00	999·65	20,710 10
22	3,850·01	3,399·92	18,429·39
23	3,275·64	1,500·00	14,336·41
24	1,508 83	600·00	18,098 04

CITY ITEMS.

A HACKING COUGH is one of the most distressing as well as dangerous forms of cough one can be afflicted with. Its continuous action fatigues and irritates the lungs, and thus engenders consumption. Upham's Fresh Meat Cure will cure the cough, soothe the irritated bronchia, and give tone and vigor to the lungs and whole system.

A single bottle will convince any one of its purity Sold one dollar per bottle.

JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN,
No. 602 Arch street.

FINE FRENCH CALF BOOTS AND GAITERS.—The man who has never experienced the pleasure of wearing a pair of boots made by William H. Helweg, is to some extent an object of commiseration. We speak knowingly, having worn Helweg's boots for years. Their comfort, however, is not their only recommendation, as they are made of the best material and in the very best manner Helweg will not employ an incompetent workman; therefore his work is always first-class. His store and factory is at No. 535 Arch Street, next to the corner of Sixth.

A TENDER-HEARTED RAILWAY ENGINEER says he never runs over a man if he can help it; it messes up the engine!

CHARLES STOKES & Co.
never allow a garment to leave their
FIRST-CLASS CUSTOMER CLOTHING HOUSE
unless it is a perfect fit and entirely satisfactory to the purchaser.

The First Pantaloon Cutter in the Union is employed at

CHARLES STOKES & Co's.,
No. 824 Chesnut street.

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 South Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine ewelry and silverware in the city Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American Western watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

COAL. COAL COAL for the million. Now is the time to lay in your winter's store of fuel. Old King Frost is drawing pictures on the windows, and the moist snow is wetting your feet. Build bright fires and bid the cold defiance. But to build the fires you must have good coal—and where should you purchase it if not at the celebrated Alter's, No. 937 North Ninth street (office Sixth and Spring Garden streets). He has it in abundance, too—notwithstanding the recent strike in the coal regions—and is ready to furnish customers with all sizes and kinds, at the very lowest prices.

A HUMOROUS APOTHECARY IN BOSTON exposes a cake of soap in his window, with the pertinent inscription,

"Cheaper than dirt."

Just so with the
Evening and Walking Coats,
Irish Freize Coats,
Pants and Vests,
At CHARLES STOKES & Co.'s.
In price they are cheaper than ever.
Convince yourself.

GROVER & BAKER'S Highest Premium Sewing Machines, No. 730 Chesnut street.

TRENWITH'S NEWS DEPOT, lately opened on Chesnut st., west of Sixth, No. 614, is a model establishment of its kind in every respect. Neatly fitted up, airy, light, and convenient, goods conspicuously displayed, everything in perfect order, it is really a pleasure to stop in his place. We have just received from him "Harper's Weekly" and "Monthly," the "Atlantic Monthly," "Comic Monthly," etc

MARRIED.

STRINGER—WECKERLY.—August 20, at the Parsonage of the Front Street M. E. Church, by Rev. T. W. Simpers, CHARLES H. STRINGER to Miss KATE WECKERLY, all of this city.

DIED.

HARRAR—On the 12th instant, Mr. JOHN HARRAR, in the 40th year of his age

The relatives and friends, also the Lafayette Hose Company, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his mother's residence, No. 852 Lawrence (formerly Apple) street, on Wednesday afternoon at 1 o'clock. To proceed to American Mechanics' Cemetery.

HULL.—Fell asleep in Jesus, on the 11th instant Mrs. MARGARET, relict of the late John Hull, Sr.

The relatives and friends and those of the family, also the members of the Broad Street M. E. Church, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, Baltimore street (North of Federal and between Fifteenth and Sixteenth streets), on Wednesday afternoon, the 16th instant, at 1 o'clock, without further notice.

MCCONNELL.—Suddenly, on the 13th instant, MARY ANN, relict of the late Robert McConnell, aged 56 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son in-law, George W. Hinkle, No. 1631 Alder street, on Thursday morning at 10 o'clock.

AMERICAN
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Of Philadelphia.
S. E. Corner Fourth and Walnut Streets.
☞ This Institution has no superior in the United States. 819

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.
SUN RISES....7·17 MOON SETS....6 22
SUN SETS....4·42 HIGH WATER....3 10

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.
SAMUEL E. STOKES
GEO. N. TATHAM, } MONTHLY COMMITTEE.
ANDREW WHEELER,

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR AMERICA.

Pennsylvania	Liverpool	New York	Nov. 28
Britannia	Glasgow	New York	Nov. 27
Bellona	London	New York	Nov. 28
Tarifa	Liverpool	New York	Dec. 1
Manhattan	Liverpool	New York	Dec. 1
Palmyra	Liverpool	New York	Dec. 1
The Queen	Liverpool	New York	Dec. 2
Nestorian	Liverpool	Portland	Dec. 3
Cimbria	Southampton	New York	Dec 4
Europa	Brest	New York	Dec. 5
City of Cork	Liverpool	New York	Dec. 5
Java	Liverpool	New York	Dec. 5

FOR EUROPE.

Holsatia	New York	Hamburg	Dec. 15
C. of N. York	New York	Liverpool	Dec. 15
Cuba	New York	Liverpool	Dec. 16
Nebraska	New York	Liverpool	Dec. 16
Rhein	New York	Bremen	Dec. 17
City of Paris	New York	Liverpool	Dec. 19
C. of London	New York	Liverpool	Dec. 23
C. of Cork	New York	Liverpool	Dec. 29
C. of Baltimore	New York	Liverpool	Jan. 2

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Rising Star	New York	Aspinwall	Dec. 16
Eagle	New York	Havana	Dec. 17
Tonawanda	Philada	Savannah	Dec. 19
Pioneer	Philada	Wilmington	Dec. 19
Granada	New York	Vera Cruz, etc	Dec. 19
Mississippi	New York	Rio Janeiro	Dec. 23
Juniata	Philada	New Orleans	Dec. 25
Stars and Stripes	Philada	Havana	Jan. 6

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Alliance, Miller, Charleston, Lathbury, Wickersham & Co.

Barque Sam Sheppard, Evans, Cienfuegos, George C. Carson & Co.

Schr Mary Riley, Riley, Charleston, Weld, Nagle & Co.

Schr R. Willing, Cundiff, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Juniata, Hoxie, from New Orleans via Havana 5 days, with cotton, molasses, etc., to Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co. Passengers—From New Orleans—Thomas Roberts and wife, W. Tyler, J. L. Lees, Mrs. C. S. Teal. Miss S. Ryan, Mrs. J. T. Vandiver, Mrs. J. B. Hall, T. Turner. From Havana—F. B. Williams, R. E. Monk, E. B. Towbrow, E. P. Dix, Julia Flanagan, R. Atchinson, W. Simpson, J. Welsh.

Br. barque J. L. Wickwire, Wiley, 57 days from Greenock, with iron and rags to C. C. Van Horn.

Br. brig John Given, Mayo, 28 days from Anguilla, with salt to Woodruff & Robinson. New York. The J. G. was on Somers' Shoal 8th inst., as before reported, but came off leaky, and was towed to this city for repairs.

Schr Henry J. Fisher, Fisher, 10 days from Norfolk, with lumber to T. P. Galvin & Co.

Schr M. C. Burnlite, Dorborow, 1 day from Camden, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship Pioneer, Catharine, for Philadelphia, cleared at Wilmington, N. C., yesterday.

Steamship Brunette, Howe, hence, at New York 13th inst.

Steamship J. W. Everman, Vance, hence, at Richmond 12th inst., and sailed again for Philadelphia, having got off Point of Shoals without damage.

Barque Victoria, Nickerson, hence, at Liverpool 29th ult.

Barque Europe, Tucker, hence, at Liverpool 29th ultimo.

Barque Lepanta, Symonds, from Granton for Philadelphia, was off Deal 29th ult.

Barque Josephine, Hilton, hence for Hamburg, was off the Bolt 27th ult.

Barque Horatio Sprague, Small, hence via San Francisco and Marattan, at Queenstown 29th ult.

Barque J. Cummings, Hockway, for Philadelphia, sailed from Helvoet 30th ult.

Barque Isaac R. Davis, Hand, from Liverpool for Palermo, was spoken 28th ult. 35 miles S. by E. from the Head of Kinsale.

Brig Harry Virden, Collins, entered out at Liverpool 1st inst.

Brig Open Sea, Coombs, hence at Boston 12th inst.

Schr Sabao, hence for Newburyport, at Holmes' Hole; lost mainboom and split sails.

Schr Wm. M. Wilson, Brown, hence, at Providence 12th inst.

Schr Annie Barton, Frink, hence, at Charleston yesterday.

Schr Ella F. Crowell, Stevens, from Provincetown for Philadelphia, at Newport 12th inst.

Schr Trade Wind, Hull, from Providence for Philadelphia, at New York 12th inst.

Schrs G. H. Squire, Simmons, and A. V. Bergen, Thompson, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York 12th inst.

Schrs T. T. Tasker, Berry, from New Haven; Sallie F. Godfrey, Coleman, from Boston; M. D. Crammer, Chase; S. A. Boice, Waters; L. S. Reed, Smith; and E. M. Perry, Davis, from Providence, all for Philadelphia, at New York 13th inst.

Schr Louisa, Nevens, for Philadelphia was loading at Savannah 10th inst.

Schr J. W. Vannaman, Durant; Addie M. Bird, Merrill; Bonny Boat, Kelley; Isaac Hich, Crowell; Sallie R., Bateman; S. B. Wheeler, Lloyd; Restless, Baxter; and Fawn, Wiley, hence, at Boston 12th inst.

Schrs Hiawatha, Lee, and Piero, Rogers, hence, at Newburyport 10th inst.

Schr A. M. Lee, Dukes, hence, at Salem 11th inst.

MISCELLANY.

The Pollock Rip Lightship was towed into Newport 12th inst., by pilot boat No. 7.

Steamship Crescent, burned and sunk at New Orleans night of the 11th inst., registered 1219 tons, was built at Wilmington, Del., in 1852, and hailed from New York.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ COLD WEATHER DOES NOT CHAP or roughen the skin after using WRIGHT'S ALCONA GLYCERIN TABLETS OF SOLIDIFIED GLYCERIN. Its daily use makes the skin delicately soft and beautiful. It is delightfully fragrant, transparent, and incomparable as a Toilet Soap. For sale by all Druggists, R. & G. A. WRIGHT, 24[No. 624 CHESNUT street.

☞ PIANOS—PIANOS—PIANOS.—GREAT SALE OF ELEGANT ROSEWOOD PIANOS, AT AN EXTRAORDINARY REDUCTION OF PRICES, FROM DECEMBER 1, 1868, TO JANUARY 1, 1869.

We have made a reduction of prices on our extensive stock of superior and beautiful Rosewood Pianos, as follows, viz:—

No. 1 Class, $400, for $250. No. 2 Class, $325, for $275. No. 3 Class, $4·0, for $350. No. 4 class, $475, for $425. No. 5 Class, $600, for $375 No. 6 Class, $550, for $4·0. No. 7 Class, $575, for $425. No. 8 Class, $900, for $450. No. 9 Class, $750, for $5·0. No. 10 Class, $700, for $550. Square Grand, $800, for $600. Concert Grand, $1200, for $675.

We offer the above great inducements to those wishing to purchase at *bargains* before the Holidays We have the largest assortment of instruments on hand that has ever been offered in this city, and are determined to close out our present large stock at *"Manufacturers' first cost prices."* Every instrument is warranted to give satisfaction, and at these low prices we place within the reach of every one, the opportunity of obtaining one of these *justly celebrated and highly improved Pianos.*

Call and examine them at our new and beautiful warerooms, No. 1103 CHESNUT Street.

SCHOMACKER PIANO MFG CO.,
11 15 tuths 12 3[No. 1103 CHESNUT Street.

☞ LADIES' FAIR.—A Fair for the sale of Useful and Fancy Articles will open THIS EVENING, IN THE LECTURE-ROOM OF THE BETHESDA PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Corner of FRANKFORD Road and VIENNA Street. Continuing two weeks.

An opportunity will be afforded to select Gifts for suitable Holiday Presents. Come and bring your friends with you. Season tickets, 25 cents. Daily admission, 10 cents.

The Cars of the Second and Third Streets and the Union Passenger Railway Companies run in close proximity to the Church. [12 12 6t*

☞ PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., December 3, 1868.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

The second instalment on the new stock subscribed for under resolution of the Board of Directors of May, 1868, is now due.

Unless paid on or before the 15th instant the instalment will not draw its proportion of dividend due May, 1869, and those paying up ALL the remaining instalments will receive full dividends in May next.

THOMAS T. FIRTH,
12 3 11t Treasurer.

☞ CITY TREASURER'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 1, 1868.

NOTICE.—The Semi-annual Interest on the five and six per cent. loans of the City of Philadelphia due January 1, 1869, will be paid on and after that date.

Loans maturing January, 1869, will be paid on presentation, interest ceasing from date of maturity.

The ordinance of Councils approved May 9, 1868, directing that "all certificates of city loans shall be registered previous to the payment of the interest," will be strictly adhered to at the payment of the interest due January, 1869, to both resident and non-resident loan-holders.

JOSEPH N. PEIRSOL,
12 3 27t City Treasurer.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK.

PHILADELPHIA, December 11, 1868.

The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House on WEDNESDAY, the 13th day of January next, between the hours of 11 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M.

12 11 17t W. RUSHTON, JR., Cashier

☞ CITY TREASURER'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 12, 1868.

NOTICE.—Holders of City Warrants numbering from 4000 to 5000 will be paid on presentation, interest ceasing from this date. JOSEPH N. PEIRSOL,
12 11 6t City Treasurer

MARSHALL'S ELIXIR.

Any person habitually costive cannot be in the enjoyment of health. If not relieved costiveness will result in confirmed cases of Rheumatism, Piles, Inflammation of the Bowels, Diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder, and surrounding organs. When costiveness is radically cured, all the machinery of the system moves in harmony. Marshall's Elixir permanently cures costiveness, and so prevents diseases more painful and dangerous.

Headache quickly yields to its curative powers. Being entirely vegetable, it may be safely taken by all persons at any time, with perfect safety. Headache, besides being a very painful complaint, is also weakening to the nervous system, and may lead to palsy in its various forms if not soon relieved. Marshall's Elixir so strengthens the nerves that they perform their duties without pain or uneasiness.

By supplying the stomach with the medicinal principle, the want of which causes Dyspepsia, this distressing and common disease is quickly cured by its use. It not only supplies this to the stomach, but imparts strength and vigor to the whole digestive apparatus, so that health, with cheerful spirits and a ruddy countenance, is fully established. Read the following certificate:—

CHESTER, Delaware county.

Dear Sirs—I have had sick headaches at times for many years. When afflicted with it I was unfit to attend to my household affairs. Your Elixir partially cured me the first time I tried it. The second time it cured me almost immediately. Since then, by its occasional use, I have been entirely free from it.

MRS. MATILDA HAYS.

Depot, No. 1301 MARKET Street, Philada.

M. MARSHALL & CO.,
11 25 thstuttf PROPRIETORS.

AARON E. BURR.

BURLINGTON, N. J., October 9, 1868.

This is to certify, that in the year 1864 I was pronounced by the physicians who attended me to be in the *last stages of Pulmonary Consumption, and that my end was near at hand.*

At this critical stage of affairs I was induced by a friend to give "Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial" a trial. I did so, and I was almost immediately relieved. I persevered, took fourteen bottles of the "Pine Tree Tar Cordial," and was completely restored to health once more! Four years have elapsed since my miraculous restoration to health, and I am still in the enjoyment of most excellent health, and would say in all sincerity that, under God, I owe my life and health to "Dr. Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial!" I advise all poor, lingering consumptives, if they value life and health, to give the "Pine Tree Tar Cordial" a trial. AARON E. BURR.

Mr. Burr is one of the most prominent and influential merchants of Burlington, New Jersey. This Great Remedy is sold by all Druggists throughout the world. Also, at Dr. L. Q. C. Wishart's Great Family Medicine Store, No. 232 North Second street, Philadelphia, Pa. One of the most celebrated and successful regular practising Physicians of the age in attendance, who can be consulted in strict confidence, either in person or by letter, free of charge. This is an opportunity rarely offered invalids in this penurious and money-making age: and those in need of professional aid or counsel will do well in making a note of the above liberal offer.

Send for a Circular. Address all communications, "L. Q. C. WISHART, M. D., No. 232 North Second street, Philadelphia, Pa. 12 3 thstu4p

DRY GOODS.

1868.

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS!

USEFUL PRESENTS.

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT.

Prices Greatly Reduced.

SHAWLS,
DRESS GOODS,
BLANKETS,
QUILTS,
TABLE LINENS,
NAPKINS AND TOWELS,
CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES,
HDKFS. and UMBRELLAS,
SKIRTS, CORSETS,
ETC. ETC.,
AT
JOSEPH H. THORNLEY'S,
(Popular Stand. Established in 1853),
N. E. Cor. EIGHTH and SPRING GARDEN,
9 26 3m 8p] PHILADELPHIA.

P. S.—Persons can ride to our door from any part of the city. All goods delivered carefully and free of charge.

TO PROPRIETORS OF
HOTELS, BOARDING-HOUSES
AND
SHIPPING.

We have a special Wholesale Department for supplying LINEN AND COTTON SHEETING, TOWELS, NAPKINS, SINGLE BED AND BERTH BLANKETS, and other goods particularly adapted to your wants.

All the above kinds of GOODS made up at short notice if desired.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER,
CENTRAL DRY GOODS STORE,
COR. EIGHTH AND MARKET STREETS

INDIA SHAWLS AND SCARFS

GEORGE FRYER,
No. 916 CHESNUT STREET.
Invites attention to his stock of
Real India Camel's Hair Shawls & Scarfs.

Also, an elegant stock of SILKS, in Blacks and Colors; FANCY SILK PLUSHES, POPLINS SHAWLS, and FANCY GOODS.

INDIA SHAWLS AND SCARFS altered and paired, and cleaned in a superior manner. 10 s 2m p

AMUSEMENTS.

AMATEURS' DRAWING-ROOM, SEVENTEENTH STREET, ABOVE CHESNUT.
SOIREE DRAMATIQUE.
TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 15.
The Comedy of
EVERYBODY'S FRIEND.
A limited number of secured seats can be had by personal application to
C. W. A. TRUMPLER,
Music Publisher,
12 12 8t No. 926 CHESNUT Street.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
OLE BULL
respectfully announces one
GRAND CONCERT
AND
GRAND MATINEE,
SATURDAY EVENING AND AFTERNOON,
Dec. 19, 1868,
assisted by the following favorite artists:—
Miss BARTON, of Boston, Soprano.
Mr. GUSTAVUS F. HALL, Baritone.
Mr. EGBERT LANSING, Pianist and Accompanyist.
ADMISSION, ONE DOLLAR.
FAMILY CIRCLE, FIFTY CENTS.
Seats can be secured, without extra charge, at Gould's Piano Warerooms, No. 923 Chesnut street, and at the Academy of Music.
Sale of seats will commence on WEDNESDAY MORNING, Dec. 16, at 9 o'clock.
CONCERT—Doors open at 7; commence at 8 o'clock.
MATINEE—Doors open at 1:30; commence at 2:30 P. M. T. R. TURNEBULL,
12 12 7t Business Manager.

KELLOGG.—ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—
FRIDAY, Dec. 18 1868,
A GRAND CONCERT
Will be given
FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE "LINCOLN INSTITUTION."
For which occasion
THE AMPHION BAND
Have volunteered their services;
Miss CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG,
The Celebrated American Prima Donna;
MAD'LLE TOPP, the Wonderful Pianist;
HERR KOPTA, Solo Violinist;
And other Artistes have been secured.
The Boys of the Institution will have a Military Drill at the close of the Concert. The Programme, which is the most att

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
NO. 108 *S. THIRD STREET.*

Price, Three Cents per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents per Week, payable to the Carrier, and Mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars per Annum. One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1868.

The Union League of Philadelphia.

Six years ago, amid the darkest and most despondent period of the entire war, a number of gentlemen, loyal in thought and action, met together in our city to organize an association which would give pecuniary aid, moral influence, and social *status* to the cause of earnest Unionism. On that day was born the Union League of Philadelphia. It at once sprang into maturity. Its roll of members grew daily, its finances became most flourishing, its strength herculean. No other organization in the United States did so much to aid the success of the Union cause as it did. With the success which crowned its labor in the field came a new struggle in behalf of the principles for which it had poured out its money in the war days. It has continued battling against treason in peace as earnestly and successfully as it has against treason in war. Last night it held its sixth annual meeting; and we are glad to say that never in its history was it in a more flourishing condition than at present. Numbering within a trifle of eighteen hundred members, it contains on its roll almost all of the representative men of the Republican party. The membership extends over all the State and even into neighboring States. It has added nearly two hundred new members during the year, to make up for deaths and resignations. Its treasury is overflowing, the Treasurer's account showing a balance of nearly eighteen thousand dollars of receipts for the past year over all the expenses. In fact, its future looks brighter to-day than ever in the past.

The officers of the association were chosen last night, a list of whom, with the report of the Board of Directors, will be found in another column. The selection of Hon. Horace Binney, Jr., as President gives universal satisfaction. He is identified with the institution and with the loyal element, and is popular both with his contemporaries and with the younger members of the association. The League was wise in retaining many of the old board of officers. They are all tried and experienced, and have managed the League so well in the past that it is a deserved and wise compliment to retain them in the future.

G. F. T. Triumphant.

At last the door of the dungeon in which the great George Francis Train was incarcerated has creaked on its unwilling hinges, and the victim of British tyranny has come forth. The "Lion" has grown terrified at the fearful and vindictive threats poured on its devoted head by its prisoner, and as a consequence G. F. T. has been released. Now, is the conduct of that honorable gentleman such as we would have expected from his character? We answer, "Only partially so." George says that he was illegally imprisoned; that the debt for which he was arrested was but the pretense of a jealous government which desired to see him kept where he could do it no harm. Now, if this be true, George Francis should have refused, like St. Paul, to leave jail until the Queen came in person and besought him to do so. Still more should he have refused to pay the debt unjustly claimed. Yet it seems that he did neither the one nor the other. He paid the debt and gladly left prison, without the presence of the Queen. But he acted true to his convictions in one respect He immediately sued the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, laying his damages at $100,000, and the Vale Steel Company for $20,000 damages. We judge the latter is the relentless creditor at whose instance he was arrested. But lest valor should exceed discretion, he does not wait the issue of his suit, but takes passage for America in the Australasian, and is to-day on the briny deep. We suppose the Fenians will welcome him with green arches and make out of him a martyr.

The Spanish Insurrection.

The latest intelligence from Spain is that the insurrection of the Republicans in Cadiz has been suppressed. The insurgents have given up their arms, and quiet has been restored, for the present at least. How far this outbreak was due to Republican enthusiasm it is impossible for us to know at this time, but the strong probabilities are that it was instigated and encouraged by the secret agents of persons who desire to take advantage of a general disorganization to seize upon the power of the State. The postponement of the elections, too, makes it appear as if the members of the Provisional Junta, who now have control of the Government rather by means of force than the popular will, are scheming to advance their own interests and not those of the nation. Every hour of delay increases the danger from such outbreaks as that of Cadiz, and gives the enemies of liberty opportunity to foment disturbances and discontent among the people, who are growing impatient of the present unsatisfactory state of affairs. Under all the circumstances, the course of the Provisional Junta at this time seems nothing less than criminal. They have apparently done nothing towards organizing a permanent government since they have had the management of affairs, and they are either incompetent for the task that they have undertaken, or they seek to subserve their own selfish interests rather than to promote the welfare of the people. The friends of liberty throughout the world cannot look upon the present situation of affairs in Spain without concern. The revolution began so well and promised so much that perhaps our hopes and expectations were too much excited, and the triumph of despotism after all will be the more grevious disappointment.

The Reunion of the Soldiers.

There will take place to-day, at Chicago, a reunion of men who have faced danger together, who have undergone defeat together, who have triumphed together, and now meet to pledge the continuance of their friendship begun in the field of battle. The officers of the Grand Army of the West, including the forces which did such noble service in Tennessee, Georgia, and Mississippi, will hold a meeting at the Lake City to show they still remember each other. The plan of such a celebration is peculiarly appropriate. These men were friends and companions through years of war, and they have separated to the four quarters of the continent. They have entered every profession and trade. They are no longer soldiers. They are lawyers, merchants, editors, authors, bankers, and every honorable avenue of labor has its representatives among them. Yet at the name of the old organization they all hasten to join together. They leave their different employments and celebrate the days of "auld lang syne" in festivities at Chicago. There will be present there Generals Grant, Sherman, Sheridan, and Thomas, together with a host of other leaders. Admiral Porter also goes to represent the navy; and from what we know of the gentlemen who are hastening to that assemblage, we feel sure it will be an event long to be remembered, and a custom to be kept in the future.

Repudiation has been brought into disrepute, even with the Democracy, by Andrew Johnson's fantastic scheme for payment of the national debt by a wholesale confiscation of the interest. Yesterday a resolution pronouncing it, in all its forms and degrees, as "odious to the American people," passed the House of Representatives by a nearly unanimous vote. The nays were six in number, and they deserve to be placed on the record. The names of this shameless set of repudiators are George M. Adams, Asa P. Grover, Thomas L. Jones, and Lawrence S. Trimble, of Kentucky; Stevenson Archer, of Maryland; and William Mungen, of Ohio. All of them are Democrats, as a matter of course, and all but the last named are representatives of constituencies which are still, at heart, engaged in a warfare upon the Union. Andrew Johnson has just cause to be proud of his company.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

[*For additional Special Notices see the Inside Pages.*]

JOHN B. GOUGH

Will deliver his popular Lecture,
CURIOSITY,
AT THE
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
MONDAY EVENING, December 21.

This Lecture has been delivered but once in Philadelphia. During the past season it has been entirely revised, and is now his popular lecture.

The sale of Tickets will begin on Thursday Morning, at 8½ o'clock, at J. E. Gould's, No. 923 CHESNUT Street. Admission to all parts of the house, 50 cents. Reserved seats in Parquet, Parquet Circle, and Balcony, 25 cents extra on first day of sale. After Thursday, no extra charge for reserved seats. 12 15 3t

PETROLEUM V. NASBY
WILL DELIVER HIS
CELEBRATED LECTURE,
"CUSSED BE CANAAN,"
REVISED AND REWRITTEN,
AT THE
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
WEDNESDAY, December 16, 1868,
IN AID OF THE
WIDOWS' AND ORPHANS' FUND,
POST No. 2, G. A. R.

Tickets for sale at the Academy and at TRUMPLER'S. 12 15 16 19 21 22 23

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Office of General Freight Agent,
No. 1302 Market Street,
Philadelphia, December 15, 1868.

NOTICE.—The rates for transportation of Gas and other Bituminous Coal to be carried over the Pennsylvania Railroad, Western Pennsylvania Railroad, and Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, to take effect JANUARY 1, 1869, can be obtained upon application at this Office.

S. B. KINGSTON,
General Freight Agent,
12 15 15t Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

PLEASANT FACTS
FOR BUSINESS MEN
IN VIEW OF
THE HOLIDAYS.

EVERY GARMENT in our immense BROWN STONE CLOTHING HALL was made with a definite purpose,

THAT PURPOSE was that the garments should be worn by somebody or other!

FOR THIS REASON, every garment under our roof is to be sold! *sold!* SOLD!

TO BE SOLD to the people who come to buy the garments.

TO BE SOLD for ready money; for that is the only true equivalent of clothing.

TO BE SOLD **NOW**, in the present season of wintry chilliness, when stout clothes are needed.

TO BE SOLD either to gentlemen who want to clothe themselves, or who want to make to their friends the most appropriate, economical, and seasonable present that can be made.

Buy a Suit.....for.....Your Son
Buy a Suit.....for.....Your Uncle
Buy a Suit.....for.....Your Grandfather
Buy a Suit.....for.....Your Wife's Father
Buy a Suit.....for.....Your Minister
Buy a Suit.....for.....Your Book-keeper
Buy a Suit.....for.....Your Coachman
Buy a Suit.....for.....YOURSELF

Come and see how cheap you can buy them at

ROCKHILL & WILSON'S,
Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET.

DETERMINED TO MEET THE POPULAR demand for lower prices, I offer my entire stock of new and elegant styles of

FURNITURE

at greatly reduced prices.

JOHN M. GARDINER,
11 18 1m4p No. 1316 CHESNUT Street.

GRAND CARNIVAL TO-MORROW (WEDNESDAY) EVENING at the NATIONAL SKATING PARK, TWENTY-FIRST Street and COLUMBIA Avenue. Ridge road cars run direct.
1t* L. E. DAWSON, Superintendent.

SKATES! SKATES!! SKATES!!!—1000 PAIRS FINE NEW AND SECOND-HAND SKATES AT ONE-HALF THE USUAL PRICES, at the Broker's Office, N. W. corner of THIRD and GASKILL Streets below Lombard. 12 12 10t

BOARDING.—FIRST-CLASS BOARDING for GENTLEMEN, at No. 236 South EIGHTH Street. 12 11 6t

GROCERIES.

NICE THINGS

FOR

CHRISTMAS,

At the Lowest Cash Prices.

SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,

S. W. Corner Broad and Walnut.

VERY FINE FRESH PRESERVES

AND CANDIED FRUITS,

In the Most Novel Style of Package,

In Syrup and in Mustard, from Germany.

SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,

S. W. Corner BROAD and WALNUT.

FLORIDA ORANGES,

LADY APPLES,

BELLFLOWER APPLES BY THE BARREL.

RIDLEY'S BROKEN CANDY.

SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,

S. W. Corner BROAD and WALNUT.

Fine Imported Cigars

BY THE BOX,

A most acceptable Christmas Present.

SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,

S. W. Corner BROAD and WALNUT.

CHAMPAGNES

FINE SHERRIES,

BRANDIES, AND

CORDIALS

SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,

S. W. Corner BROAD and WALNUT.

We strive to sell low, and by prompt attention to our customers to please all, thereby meriting a full share of the public patronage.

SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,

S. W. Corner BROAD & WALNUT,

PHILADELPHIA.

DRY GOODS.

BARCAINS! BARCAINS!!

IN FINE DRY GOODS,

FOR

HOLIDAY PRESENTS!

EDWIN HALL & CO.,

No. 28 South SECOND Street,

Will offer from to-day their large and elegant Stock of

NEWLY IMPORTED DRY GOODS

AT SUCH PRICES

AS WILL INSURE

RAPID SALES.

Thus offering to the public

Unusual Advantages

To select from one of the largest and best selected stocks to be found in this city, consisting in part of

SILKS, BLACK AND COLORED,
FASHIONABLE DRESS GOODS,
SILK CLOAK VELVETS,
SILK PLUSHES, ALL SHADES,
FINE ASTRACHAN CLOTHS,
MONTAGNAC VELVET CLOTHS,
DESIRABLE CLOAKINGS,
BROCHE AND BLANKET SHAWLS,
LACES AND LACE GOODS,
EMBROIDERIES, NECK TIES,
HANDKERCHIEFS, VEILS,
EMBROIDERED LINEN AND LACE SETS, LACE COLLARS, ETC.
TABLE LINENS, TABLE CLOTHS, TOWELS, ETC. ETC.
PIANO AND TABLE COVERS,
BLANKETS, MARSEILLES QUILTS,
FLANNELS, SHIRTINGS, ETC.
"DUCHESS" SKIRTS,
"LA BELLE HELENE" SKIRTS,
STRIPE SKIRTINGS, ETC.
LOW-PRICED DELAINES, DRESS GOODS, AND CALICOES. [12 15 tuth 2t 4p

EDWIN HALL & CO.,

No. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

HOLIDAY BOOKS

AT

"THE POPULAR CHEAP BOOKSTORE,"
No. 1214 CHESNUT Street.

STANDARD ENGLISH AND AMERICAN BOOKS
In Plain and Extra Bindings.

THEOLOGICAL BOOKS a choice assortment.
DEVOTIONAL BOOKS, in plain and fine bindings.
BIBLES AND PRAYER BOOKS, both English and American.
MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS, of a superior class.
ILLUSTRATED AND GIFT BOOKS, in fine bindings.
JUVENILE AND TOY BOOKS, an immense assortment, surpassing any other stock in the city, plain and beautifully colored, English and American.

82 BOOKS SELLING AT 50 CENTS.

A reduction of 25 to 75 per cent. on everything in Our Line.

THE CHEAPEST BOOKSTORE IN THE CITY.

A GREAT CHANCE FOR BARGAINS.

Call for our new Holiday Catalogue.
Call and look over our Counters before purchasing elsewhere.
The store will be kept open every evening.

JAMES S. CLAXTON,
Bookseller and Publisher,
12 14 3t No. 1214 CHESNUT Street, Philada.

CHOICE ASSORTMENT
OF
HOLIDAY GIFTS.

BIBLES, PRAYERS, POETS, AND GIFT BOOKS, ELEGANTLY BOUND.

LARGE VARIETY OF DESKS, ALBUMS, PORTFOLIOS, ETC.

GAMES A, B, C, and BUILDING BLOCKS, JUVENILES' TOY BOOKS, paper and linen, of every description. All at reduced rates.

J. A. BANCROFT & CO.,
12 15 6t No. 512 ARCH Street.

HOLIDAY GOODS

At Greatly Reduced Prices.

ANNUALS,
JUVENILES,
TOY BOOKS,
PRAYER BOOKS,
BIBLES, ETC. ETC

CHARLES DESILVER,

No. 1229 CHESNUT Street,

12 10 thstu9t4p PHILADELPHIA.

MINCED MEAT.

THE BEST IN THE MARKET.

THIS FACT IS BEYOND QUESTION.

The undersigned, a few days since, issued a challenge that his article was the best

MINCED MEAT

in the market.

This has not been accepted, but evaded by one who heretofore has claimed superiority.

JOSHUA WRIGHT,

S. W. CORNER
FRANKLIN and SPRING GARDEN Sts.,
PHILADELPHIA.

FOR SALE BY ALL GROCERS. 12 15 tf

J. A. YOST'S HOBBY-HORSE

And Children's Carriage Bazaar,

THE HOUSE-FURNISHING STORE

NO. 121 NORTH NINTH STREET,

Where will be found a large assortment of HOBBY HORSES, SLEIGHS, TOYS, FANCY AND HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS. 12 12 6t4p

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 6mp

1826.

GREAT INDUCEMENTS—REDUCTION OF PRICES.

CRIPPEN & MADDOCK,

(Late W. L. Maddock & Co.).

NO. 115 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

BELOW CHESNUT.

Have now on hand one of the Largest and Finest Assortment of

FINE GROCERIES

Ever offered to the citizens of Philadelphia, provided expressly for the Approaching Holidays

Finest quality Dehesa Raisins, quarter, half and whole boxes.
Finest quality London Layer Raisins, quarter, half and whole boxes.
Finest quality Layer Raisins, quarter, half and whole boxes.
Finest quality Loose Muscatel, Seedless, and Sultana Raisins.

New, Fresh Nuts, Paper Shell Almonds, Paradise Nuts, English and Grenoble Walnuts, Pecan Nuts, Filberts.

Havana and Florida Oranges, Lemons, New Layer Figs, Guava Jelly, Marmalade, Havana Preserves of various kinds.

Canned Fruits and Vegetables of all kinds, of the choicest quality.

CHEESE.

English, Roquefort, Neufchatel, Parmasan, Sago, Cream, Young America, Pine-Apple, Etc. Etc.

New Crop Spanish Queen Olives, by Quart or Gallon.

New Sugar Cured Hams, Tongues, and Dried Beef.

Our W. G. Family Flour is the Finest known in America.

We call especial attention to our FRESH ASSORTMENT OF FRENCH DELICACIES, such as French Peas, Mushrooms, Truffles, L. Henry, Pates de Foie Gras, Boneless Sardines, and a great variety of other brands.
Potted Game in Pate form, such as Snipe, Woodcock, Reed Birds, Plover, Partridge, Quail, Grouse, Pheasant, Venison, Duck, Etc. Etc.

Fresh Goshen Butter, in small tubs, to suit families, selected expressly for family use.

Jersey Leaf Lard in small tubs.

Just received, a fine assortment of HAVANA CIGARS, of the finest brands.

GREEN AND BLACK TEAS, Finest Quality.

WHITE ALMERIA GRAPES IN LARGE CLUSTERS.

All Goods sold to families in unbroken packages at wholesale price, and delivered free of charge

CRIPPEN & MADDOCK,

NO. 115 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

BELOW CHESNUT,

DEALERS IN AND IMPORTERS OF FINE GROCERIES.

ART SALES.

MR. A. D'HUYVETTER'S

(OF ANTWERP)

COLLECTION

OF

HIGHEST CLASS PAINTINGS,

NOW ON EXHIBITION

IN THE

Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts

(EASTERN GALLERIES),

To be sold on the Evenings

OF

THURSDAY AND FRIDAY,

DECEMBER 17 and 18,

AT 7½ O'CLOCK, AT

SCOTT'S ART GALLERY,

No. 1020 CHESNUT Street.

12 12 5t B. SCOTT Jr.

GROCERIES, ETC.

FRUITS FOR THE HOLIDAYS

MITCHELL & FLETCHER,

No. 1204 CHESNUT Street,

Invite attention to the following:—

NEW MALAGA RAISINS,
NEW ZANTE CURRANTS,
FRESH LEGHORN CITRON,
WHITE SPANISH GRAPES,
FLORIDA AND HAVANA ORANGES,
PRINCESS ALMONDS,
LADY APPLES,
BARBARY DATES,
NEW BORDEAUX PRUNES,
TURKISH FIGS,
PATES DE FOIES GRAS,
DRIED AND CANNED FRUITS,

And all the choicest delicacies most desirable at this season, in quantities and at prices to suit large or small buyers. 12 14 12trp

ATMORE'S MINCE MEAT!

The Best and only Reliable!!

NO CHALLENGE NEEDED!!!

The Quantity Sold and Selling the Best Challenge!

ATMORE DEFIES COMPETITION!

TO BE HAD OF NEARLY ALL GROCERS IN THE CITY AND COUNTRY. 12 5 17t 6p

FOR SALE, TO ARRIVE—FIFTY THOUSAND First Quality YELLOW PINE AND CYPRESS BOARDS and SCANTLING from Enterprise Mills, S. C.

WARREN & GREGG,
12 15 6t No. 134 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

CONFECTIONS.

THE GREAT

HOLIDAY

CONFECTIONS

NOW READY.

THE LARGEST AND MOST VARIED STOCK OF

RARE AND NEW

CONFECTIONS

OF THE FINEST QUALITY.

Bon-Bons, Brilliant,
Bon-Bons, Conards,
Bon-Bons, Victoria.
Crystallized and Glaced Fruits, Pistache and Orgeat Paste, White Nougat.
Chesnuts and Chocolate,
Crystalline Almonds,
Glaced Chesnuts.

CHOCOLATE DEPARTMENT.

Chocolat'ena St. Nicholas, Pistache Chocolate Amarcenes, Chocolate filled with Jelly, Portuguese Chocolate, Pralines, Jim Crow Chocolate, Chocolate Nougat, Chocolate Beans, Chocolate Burnt Almonds, Chocolate Walnuts, Chocolate Paste, Chocolate Medallions, Chocolate Rolls, Cigars, etc.

RICH CREAM CHOCOLATE.

FLAVORS AS FOLLOWS:

Vanilla, Orange, Strawberry, Raspberry, Lemon, Cocoanut, Orange Flower, Peace, and Celery.

SUPERFINE CHOCOLATE CONFECTIONS

A SPECIALTY WITH THIS HOUSE.

ALSO, A LARGE VARIETY OF

RICH FANCY BOXES.

Together making a splendid assortment to select from for choice

HOLIDAY GIFTS.

STEPHEN F. WHITMAN,

No. 1210 MARKET Street,

12 15 tusmtu4t PHILADELPHIA.

FLOUR.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

The best and most suitable Present for a friend or the needy is a barrel of our "J. S. WELCH" FIRST PREMIUM FLOUR, and a bag or half barrel STERLING'S "MOUNTAIN" BUCKWHEAT MEAL, warranted superior to any in the market.

Constantly on hand the best assortment of different brands of FLOUR, INDIAN, and RYE MEALS, etc.

GEORGE F. ZEHNDER,
11 24 2m 4frp FOURTH AND VINE STS.

FAMILY FLOUR,

In lots to suit GROCERS, or by the Single Barrel, for sale by

J. EDWARD ADDICKS,

No. 1230 MARKET Street,

10 9 3m4p PHILADELPHIA.

FIFTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

The Political Troubles in Spain—The Tariff Bill in the House—The European Market Reports.

FOREIGN.

By Atlantic Cable.

The Troubles in Spain.

LONDON, Dec. 15—The telegraphic correspondent of the Daily *News* of this morning says the peaceful termination of the insurrection at Cadiz is entirely attributable to the good offices of R. F. Farrel, the American Consul at that city.

MADRID, Dec. 15.—Political affairs are still in an unsettled condition, both here and throughout the country. There is great distress amongst the poor of Madrid, and trade of every kind is almost at a stand-still. Many people are leaving the city, fearing new troubles. The Government has commenced prosecutions against several journals of this city for publishing articles approving of the Cadiz insurrection. Gen Dulce has gone to Cadiz, and will embark from that port to-morrow for Havana, to assume the duties of Captain-General of Cuba, vice Lersundi, removed.

The *Correspondencia* of to-day denies that there is any truth in the story of a projected *coup d'etat* in favor of the Duke of Montpensier at Cadiz. The Duke, on reaching Cordova, found that the movement at Cadiz was in the interest of the Democrats, and that it had been suppressed by the Government, and he therefore voluntarily returned to Lisbon.

This Evening's Quotations.

LONDON, Dec. 15—Evening.—Consols for money 92¾, and for account 92¾@92¼. 5-20s quiet and steady at 74½. Railways quiet. Erie, 27. Illinois Central, 96.

FRANKFORT, Dec. 15.—5-20s, 78¾.

PARIS, Dec. 15.—The Bourse is dull. Rentes, 70f.10c.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 15—Evening.—Cotton declining. Uplands, 10⅝d.; Orleans, 10⅝d. The sales to-day were 8000 bales.

LONDON, Dec. 15—Evening.—Tallow heavy and weak at 49s. 6d.

ANTWERP, Dec. 15.—Petroleum firmer at 55f.; holders ask 55½f.

HAVRE, Dec. 15.—Cotton dull; on the spot, 125f., and to arrive, 121f.

QUEENSTOWN, Dec. 15.—Arrived, steamship City of Washington, from New York.

FORTIETH CONGRESS—THIRD SESSION

Senate.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—The President presented a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, setting forth the need for additional room for the business of the Pension and Patent offices. Referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Mr. Wilson presented a memorial of the American Missionary Association in reference to certain matters in the Southern States, which was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Doolittle presented a memorial of W. Cornell Jewett against granting further subsidies to the Pacific Railroads. Referred to the Committee on the Pacific Railroad.

Mr. Pomeroy presented a petition from citizens of Massachusetts and Michigan for equal suffrage. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Sumner, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported, with an amendment, the joint resolution offered by him tendering sympathy to the people of Spain.

Mr. Cattell, from the Committee on Finance, reported the resolution offered by Mr Willey yesterday, in reference to the recommendations of the President upon the national debt, and wished its immediate consideration, but Mr. McCreery objected, and it was laid over.

Mr. Edmunds introduced a bill to prevent the holding of civil offices by military officers, and to prevent the holding of more than one office at a time. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Sumner offered a resolution requesting the President to communicate any information in his possession in reference to the action of the mixed commission for the adjustment of claims of citizens of the United States against the Government of Venezuela. Adopted.

Mr. Patterson (N. H.) offered a resolution requesting the Secretary of the Treasury to communicate all information possessed by that department, and not previously communicated, in regard to Alaska, and particularly in regard to the fur interest therein. Adopted.

On motion of Mr. Ferry, the Senate took from the table the bill introduced by Mr. Stewart yesterday to punish the crime of holding office in violation of the Fourteenth Constitutional Amendment.

Mr. Ferry spoke at length, advocating the removal of all political disabilities in the Southern States.

Mr. Stewart argued in favor of the bill. While anxious to remove disabilities, he still thought there should be reciprocity on the part of those to be benefited.

Mr. Wilson's bill to repeal the prohibition of militia organizations in the Rebel States was then taken up and gave rise to a debate.

Mr. Edmunds moved to amend by continuing the prohibition as regards Mississippi and Texas.

House of Representatives.

Continued from Fourth Edition.

Mr. Shanks offered a resolution directing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire in to the propriety of having the inmates of the Disabled Soldiers' Homes furnished annually by the Government with two suits of army clothing. Adopted.

Mr. Clark (Kansas) introduced a joint resolution changing the policy in reference to the Indian tribes. Referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Mr. Perham offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Invalid Pensions to inquire whether any further legislation is necessary to facilitate the payment of arrears of pensions under the sixth section of the act of July 27, 1868. Adopted.

Mr. Pile offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Commerce to inquire and report what further legislation is necessary for the security of life and property and the promotion of commerce on the rivers flowing into the Gulf of Mexico.

Mr. Mungen offered a resolution for the printing of 5000 copies of Niles' Register. Referred to the Committee on Printing.

Mr. Golladay offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Commerce to inquire into the propriety of prohibiting passenger steam vessels from carrying petroleum or other inflammable fluids. Adopted.

Mr. Higby introduced a bill to provide for an annual inspection of Indian affairs. Referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Mr. Whittemore asked leave to offer a resolution declaring vacant all civil offices in the Southern States which were filled by disqualified persons, and making it the duty of the commanders of the military districts to fill the vacancies so created.

Mr. Chanler objected.

Mr. Shellabarger asked leave to offer a resolution directing the Judiciary Committee to report a bill for the enforcement of the third section of the 14th article of the amendment of the Constitution.

Mr. Chanler objected.

The bill reported last week from the Committee on Military Affairs fixing the amount found to be due the State of Iowa on account of claims against the United States, for military expenses incurred, at $229,848.

Mr. Garfield, in the absence of Mr. Dodge, who had charge of the bill, explained and advocated its provisions.

The bill was also supported in debate by Messrs. Wilson (Iowa) Allison, and Price.

Mr. Washburne (Ill.) argued that the bill should be referred to the Committee on Appropriations, and moved to add a proviso to the bill, that no payment shall be made until after the accounts have been examined and approved by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Mr. Wood opposed the passage of the bill until all of the States were placed on an equal footing in that respect.

Mr. Cullom opposed it on the same ground.

The discussion was further continued by Messrs. Boyer, Clarke (Kansas), Garfield, Allison, Washburne (Ill.), Mullins, and Pruyn.

Finally, Mr. Garfield moved the previous question, which the House refused to second by a vote of 70 nays to 42 yeas.

The Tariff Question.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—The House, by a vote of 102 to 60, has agreed to go into Committee of the Whole on the Tariff bill.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—This afternoon, between 12 and 1 o'clock, the Coroner was notified to attend at the Pennsylvania Railroad depot, where a man had been killed by being jammed between two cars.

FURS—REMOVED TO No. 510.—Russia, Hudson Bay, Mink, Sable, Dark Squirrel, etc., of the best qualities, at the most reasonable prices, at our new and light store, No. 510 Arch street, between Fifth and Sixth. Please give us a call.

JOSEPH ROSENBAUM & Co.

P. S.—No business transacted on Saturday. Furs altered and repaired. Remember 510, 510.

CITY ITEMS.

WE GUARANTEE *all prices lower than the lowest elsewhere; also, guarantee full satisfaction to every purchaser, or the sale cancelled and money refunded.*

PROTECTION TO OUR PATRONS.—To fully carry out the above business rule at the present time, we have

REDUCED ALL PRICES.—Our stock of Men's, Youths', Boys', and Children's Ready-made Clothing, which is large, complete, and comprehensive enough to embrace all desirable styles, sizes, and kinds,

MUST ALL BE SOLD, as it was manufactured for that especial purpose To insure this we intend to continue, as heretofore, to give all customers

MORE VALUE FOR THEIR MONEY than they can get elsewhere, under any and all circumstances. Call on us, hear our prices, and examine our goods before purchasing.

Half-way between Fifth and Sixth streets } BENNETT & Co., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET ST., PHILADELPHIA, AND No. 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

IT IS WONDERFUL how cheap goods are sold at Gay's China Palace, No. 1624 Chesnut street.

The stock was well selected by Mr. Gay in person, from the largest manufactories in Europe. The cause of their being so remarkably cheap is the great reduction of prices on the other side of the water. Business being very dull, all the manufacturers have large stocks on hand, and are willing to discount largely to effect sales.

Below we quote prices of a few staple goods. Fancy are at a still greater discount.

White French china cups and saucers, per set, 12 pieces, $1·25.

White stone china cups and saucers, per set, 12 pieces, 45 cents.

White French china dining plates, 9½ inches, per dozen, $2.

White stone china dining plates, 9½ inches, per dozen, $1·50.

White stone china chamber sets, per set, $3.

Cut-glass goblets, per dozen, $2 25.

Blown-glass goblets per dozen, $1·50.

Cut-glass tumblers, per dozen, $1·25.

THE useful always most desirable. The preparations made by Ritchie, at No. 29 North Eighth street, for the holiday season, are appreciated by every one who contemplates making presents. He has got in his fine stock kid-lined gloves, ties, scarfs, suspenders, linen cambric handkerchiefs and mufflers; also, a good assortment of portemonnaies, cigar cases, hair brushes, combs, and a thousand other articles, useful and ornamental. Call at No. 29 North Eighth street if you want any kind of goods cheap.

H. STEEL & SON,

NOS. 713 AND 715 NORTH TENTH ST.

FINE GOODS SUITABLE FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

CHOICE SEASONABLE DRESS GOODS.

FINE LYONS VELVETS.

FINE SHAWLS.

FINE VELVETEENS.

FINEST ASTRACHAN CLOTHS.

AT THE VERY LOWEST PRICES.

Fine all Linen Hemstitched Hdkfs., 25c. to $1.

50 DOZ. ALL LINEN HEMSTITCHED HDKFS.

1½ INCH-WIDE HEMS, at 25c., WORTH 40c.

25 dozen Lace Hdk'fs, Linen Centres, at 31c.

20 DOZ. LACE TRIMMED LAWN HDKFS., AT 15c.

Real Valenciennes and Cluny Lace Hdkfs.

Children's Hemstitched Hdkfs.

Gents' Hemstitched Linen Hdkfs.

Gents' Linen Hdkfs., hemmed, ready for use, 25 to 62 cents.

Emb'd Linen Sets, Collars, and Cuffs, 45c. to $1·25.

500 REAL CLUNY COLLARS, 37½ CENTS, WORTH $1.

Thread, Valenciennes, and Pointe Lace Collars.

BROCHE SCARFS, 35c. TO $1·25.

500 PAIRS LADIES' KID GLOVES OF A CELEBRATED MAKE, REDUCED FROM $1·50 TO $1.

100 MUSIC ALBUMS,

Containing fifty pieces of entirely new and popular Music.

HANDSOMELY BOUND, FOR $2·50.

Until after Christmas, our Store will be kept open until 9 o'clock P. M. 15

DUNKLE & DREISBACH.

SPECIAL REDUCTION OF DRY GOODS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

2 more Cases Black Alpacas from New York Auction.

1 case of Black Alpaca Poplin for Walking Suits.

8 ripped Poplins reduced from 75c. to 25c. per yard.

Black and Colored Velveteens.

3000 yards choice style Delaines, 18, 20, 22, and 25c. per yard.

Merino, 2 yards wide, at 75 cents per yard; four yards for a dress pattern.

BARGAINS FOR THE LADIES!

Handkerchiefs, Neck Ties, Gloves, and the only place in the city where the real

FRENCH BOWS

Are sold. A few more left. Something nice for a

CHRISTMAS PRESENT.

Also, a large selection of Ladies' Lace Collars, Linen Collars and Cuffs. Lace and Embroidered Handkerchiefs.

Splendid Cloth Gloves and Hose for 25c. a pair.

Towels, Table Cloths, Napkins, Blankets, Counterpanes, Cotton Flannels, all-wool Flannels, Diaper Linen, Bird Eye, etc.

Great reduction in Lyons Black Silk Velvet to close out before the 1st day of January, 1869.

Persons bringing this advertisement with them will have a liberal discount made from their purchases.

Call at the Large Four-Story Store,

No. 140 N. EIGHTH Street, Above Arch,

DUNKLE & DREISBACH

SPECIAL NOTICE,

The store will be kept open every evening until 8 o'clock, from now until New Year, for the accommodation of the public. 12 15 tuthssrp

SPECIAL NOTICE TO THE TRADE

GREAT SALE OF LINEN COLLARS, AT No. 627 CHESNUT St.

COMMENCING DECEMBER 12,

and ending

JANUARY 1, 1869.

Our whole Stock will be sold FOR NET CASH, regardless of cost, comprising more than 5000 dozen of the latest styles Troy-made Linen Collars, manufactured expressly for our regular trade.

LOOK AT THESE PRICES!

		Per Doz.
500 dozen	O. Cord Edge, 2 ply, Byron	50
500 do.	V. P do. 3 do. do.	75
500 do.	V. better do. 3 do. do.	85
500 do.	100 best do. 3 do. do.	$1·20
500 do.	40 and 41, Stitched and 1 Cord Byron	1 00
500 do.	P, extra qual. 3 ply, Byron	1·25
500 do.	round and square, Shakespeare	1 25
500 do.	finest round Dickens	1 25
1000 do.	Bishops, Garotes, Piccadillies, and other styles at corresponding prices.	

As we shall continue the Linen Collar business, these prices will positively be advanced twenty-five to fifty per cent. after the 1st of January next. 12 15 5t

VAN DEUSEN, BOEHMER & CO.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—CHOICE WINES, WHISKIES, BRANDIES; IMPORTED ALES, CHAMPAGNE, CIGARS, ETC., IN LARGE OR SMALL QUANTITIES.

SNYDER & CADWALLADER,

12 15 1m 8p No. 930 ARCH Street.

DRY GOODS.

E. R. LEE,

No. 43 North EIGHTH Street,

HAS NOW OPEN FOR THE

HOLIDAYS,

Elegant Bronzes at half price,

Handsome Parlor Flower Vases on Pedestals,

French Furnished Toilet Sets,

Liquor Cases, Cigar Holders,

Watch Stands, Writing Desks, Etc.

Gents' Portemonnaies, Ladies' do.

LACE GOODS! LACE GOODS!

500 Real Valenciennes Hdkfs., $2 25.

150 Elegant do do. $4 to $22.

Handsome Point Applique Hdkfs.

1000 Linen Sets at 37½ cents.

Real Pointe Lace Collars, $2 75 to $12. Elegant Goods

200 dozen Ladies' Hemstitched Hdkfs., 25 cents. cheapest ever offered.

200 dozen Ladies' Hemstitched Hdkfs., extra fine, 31 to 75 cents.

25 dozen Ladies' Corded and Hemstitched Hdkfs., 56 to 62 cents.

Handsome Embroidered Hdkfs. Cheap. From Auction.

300 Cluny and Valenciennes Lace Hdkfs., 62½ cents to $1 87.

Cheapest and Largest Assortment of Handkerchiefs in the City.

Gents' Handsome Hemstitched Colored Border Hdkfs.

Gents' Ready Hemmed Hdkfs., Colored Borders, new.

Gents' Plain White Linen Hdkfs.

200 dozen Boys' Colored Border Hdkfs., 12½ and 15 cents.

SILK FANS! SILK FANS!

800 Elegant Sample Fans (no two alike), in gilt stick, ivory, sandal wood, etc.

Elegant White Silk Fans.

GLOVES! GLOVES!

Gents' Silk Scarfs, $1 25; cost double.

Gents' English Cloth Gloves, kid bound.

Gents' Medium Cloth do.

Gents' French Castor Gloves, $1·25, cost double.

Gents' Heavy Buck, Chamois-Lined Driving Gloves.

Gents' Lamb-lined Kid Gloves, finest imported.

Ladies' Cloth Gloves, 25c. to $1 00.

Misses' and Children's Cloth Gloves in elegant colors, finest imported.

The above Goods are worthy of special attention as being the most desirable and useful Holiday Presents

10,000 yards Dress Goods closing out at 25c.

500 La Belle Helene Skating Skirts.

DOLL BABIES, very cheap to close out.

E. R. LEE,

No. 43 North EIGHTH Street,

12 12 3t PHILADELPHIA.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

Bargains for the Holidays.

I will offer during the Holidays my entire stock of

New and Desirable Goods.

Comprising in part—

Irish Poplins, Plaid Poplins,

Silk Face Poplins, Velour Poplins,

Plain Poplins, Stripe Poplins,

Poplin Alpaca, Alpaca Lustre

Velveteen,

The Cheapest in the City.

Silks for Christmas, Silk Colored Taffetas.

Colored Corded Silks.

Evening Silks in choice shades.

Black Silks! Black Silks!

Admitted by all to be the cheapest BLACK SILKS offered this fall.

All of which will be sold at a great sacrifice from the original cost, at

GEORGE D. WISHAM'S

One Price Dry Goods Store,

No. 7 North EIGHTH St.,

12 10 thstu6trp PHILADELPHIA.

1868. CHRISTMAS. 1868.

USEFUL HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

JAMES McMULLAN,

No. 1128 CHESNUT STREET,

Next Door to BAILEY'S,

FORMERLY SEVENTH AND CHESNUT,

IS SELLING

BLANKETS, QUILTS,

SHEETINGS, TABLE CLOTHS,

NAPKINS,

PIANO AND TABLE COVERS,

FLANNELS,

MUSLINS,

EMBROIDERIES,

HDKFS., ETC. ETC.

The very best goods at the lowest prices for CASH. 12 10 thstu10trp

COOPER & CONARD,

S. E. Cor. NINTH and MARKET.

HOLIDAY GIFTS

Of substantial worth, and always of an acceptable kind, may be selected from our large, varied, and fresh Stock; than which none in our line is superior We have reduced many goods, and suggest our superb

CLOTH STOCK.

CLOAKS, $4·00 to $125.

SHAWLS, $1 to $70.

DESIRABLE POPLINS,

MERINOES, 50 cents up.

CHEAP BLANKETS.

EVERY KIND QUILTS

MERRIMAC PRINTS.

MOURNING GOODS

25 CENT DRESS STUFFS.

HANDKERCHIEFS. 12 26 tstu3mrp

TIES, SCARFS, COLLARS, CUFFS, ETC.

THE GREAT SALE OF FINE READY-MADE CLOTHING,

AS PER ARRANGEMENT WITH THE EXECUTORS.

THE SALE HAS COMMENCED, AND IS NOW IN FULL PROGRESS AT

OAK HALL,

THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE OF THE CITY.

WE ARE RAPIDLY SELLING OFF.

PRICES BELOW THE COST OF MANUFACTURING.

OVERCOATS, All Styles. SUITS, Every Description.

PANTS AND VESTS, Hundreds of Varieties.

For a Short Time a Reduction of 15 Per Cent. on all Cash Sales in the Custom Department.

BOYS' CLOTHING,

THE VERY BEST MADE, AT HEAVY REDUCTIONS.

25 Per Cent. Discount on all manner of Gents' Furnishing Goods

Determined to close out quickly the Stock of the late firm, no other house can approach the low prices at which we are selling off, as the large crowds who have filled the store all the week can testify.

All these goods are of our own excellent make, and satisfaction warranted.

HOUSE OPEN FROM 7 A. M. TO 9 P. M., AND SATURDAY NIGHT LATER.

Any garment bought at night or any other time cheerfully exchanged, and when not able to suit the customer the MONEY RETURNED, according to our custom for years past.

An extra force of salesmen in attendance, and most careful attention given to all.

WE ARE GLAD THE PEOPLE APPRECIATE THE OPPORTUNITY, AND ARE GETTING SUCH BARGAINS. WE HAVE STILL AN IMMENSE STOCK.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,

OAK HALL,

THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE,

THE CORNER OF SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.

HOLIDAYS.

J. M. HAFLEIGH,

Nos. 1012 and 1014 CHESNUT STREET,

Is now prepared to offer GREAT BARGAINS in every department,

AS FOLLOWS:

FANCY SILKS IN GREAT VARIETY, AT ONE-HALF THEIR FORMER PRICES.

50,000 YARDS DRESS GOODS,

To be sold without reference to former prices, embracing his entire stock of Winter Textures, every yard of which must be sold before the close of the year.

SILK-CHAIN ROLLED POPLINS, REDUCED TO 50 CENTS.

MOURNING GOODS.

Black Silks, Black Poplins, Bombazines, Black Serges, Crapes, Etc.

2 Cases Heavy Poplin Alpaca, 50 Cents.

LACES AND EMBROIDERIES.

Point Lace Collars, Point Lace Sets, Valenciennes Collars, Valenciennes Sets,

Real Lace Shawls, Handkerchiefs in new styles, Linen Collars, Cuffs, Etc.

WHITE GOODS.

Edgings and Insertings, French Muslins, Nainsooks Hoop Skirts,

Muslin Skirts, Duchess Skirts and Skirting.

INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS.

India Scarfs, Fine Broche Shawls, French Blanket Shawls, Tartan Plaid Shawls.

ENGLISH HOSIERY.

FINE MERINO SHIRTS AND DRAWERS, MERINO STOCKINGS, MERINO HALF HOSE, SILK SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,

FANCY HOSE, ENGLISH UMBRELLAS, ETC. ETC.

KID GLOVES.

500 Dozen Kid Gloves at $1.10, every pair warranted perfect, or exchanged if not so.

French Cloth Gloves, Children's Gloves, Ladies' and Gents' Neckties, Satin Scarfs, Etc.

Robes de Chambre, French Chintzes, Ribbons, Flowers, Feathers, French Bonnets,

AT A GREAT SACRIFICE.

DRY GOODS.

OPEN UNTIL 10 O'CLOCK P. M.

HAMRICK & COLE

Beg to announce that they will open a magnificent assortment of

GOODS FOR THE HOLIDAYS,

ON MONDAY, 14th INST.

For the convenience of those who desire to avoid the rush of the day, their establishment will be kept open until 10 o'clock P. M. until Christmas Eve.

HAMRICK & COLE,

12 12 7t No. 45 N. EIGHTH Street.

E. M. NEEDLES & CO.

WILL REMOVE TO THE STORE

No. 1126 CHESNUT Street,

ABOUT JANUARY 1,

FROM N. W. Corner ELEVENTH and CHESNUT,

WHERE THEY NOW OFFER

SPLENDID ASSORTMENTS OF

Laces and Lace Goods,

Embroideries, Neck Ties,

Handkerchiefs, Veils,

Napkins, Table Cloths, Towels, Etc.,

SPECIALLY APPROPRIATE FOR PRESENTS.

THE STORE NOW OCCUPIED BY THEM FOR RENT. 12 3 thstu12t

WELFENSTEIN & LEWIS' RAILROAD AND COMMERCIAL PRINTING ROOMS N.E. CORNER OF FIFTH & CHESTNUT STREETS

DRY GOODS.

JOHN BURNS,

No. 247 SOUTH ELEVENTH STREET,

ABOVE SPRUCE.

EXTRAORDINARY DEVELOPMENTS!

Grand Sale by New York Importers.

Will arrive on Monday morning, direct from New York, the most beautiful and cheapest Damask Table Cloths ever offered to Philadelphia, of the celebrated make of John Hennig & Sons.

THE BALANCE BOUGHT BY A. T. STEWART & CO.,

Consisting of the following magnificent styles:—

CHESSBOARD DAMASK BORDER 2¼ YARDS LONG.

ROSE, SHAMROCK AND THISTLE, 2¼ TO 2½ YARDS LONG.

FERN AND IVY LEAF CLOTHS, 3 YARDS LONG.

Tobacco leaf and Alhambra Cloths, 3¼ to 4½ yards long.

Barnsley and Irish Damask Linen, lowest prices.

Turkey Red, finest make, 2 yards wide $1 65 per yd.

Real Barnsley Towels, damask border, $6·50 per dozen.

NAPKINS NAPKINS!

All Linen Napkins $1 25 to $9·50 per dozen.

Best $1·00 per doz. Napkin in the country.

HANDKFS! HANDKFS!

Ladies' and Gents' Hemstitched Hdkfs., bargains.

Plain, colored, and mourning bordered Hdkfs.

All linen Hdkfs., 6¼, 10, 12½, to 87½c. each.

HOSIERY! HOSIERY!!

Ladies' and Gents' Cartwright and Warner's Merino Shirts.

Ladies' genuine Balbriggan Hose, silk emb., 87½c.

Boys' and Misses' Merino Vests from 37½c.

BLANKETS AND FLANNELS.

All-wool Blankets from $3 to $20 per pair.

All-wool Flannels, 25 35, 50c to $1·25.

Canton Flannels, 12½, 15, 18 25 to 48c. 12 12 stu2t

CLOSING-OUT SALE

FANCY WINTER GOODS.

JOHN ZEBLEY, Jr. & CO.,

No. 37 NORTH FOURTH STREET,

Offer for sale the balance of their Stock of Fancy Knit Germantown Goods, consisting of

HOODS, BREAKFAST SHAWLS,

SUBIAS, INFANTS' CAPES, ETC.,

All of which will be sold without regard to cost. Persons buying for Fairs will find it to their interest to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

HOSIERY, GLOVES, SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,

ZEPHYRS AND GERMANTOWN WOOLS,

AT LOW PRICES. 12 12 stha3

HOOP SKIRTS.

1115. WILLIAM T. HOPKINS.

MANUFACTURER OF THE

Celebrated Champion Hoop Skirts,

HAS REMOVED TO

HIS NEW, COMMODIOUS, AND CENTRALLY LOCATED STORE,

No. 1115 CHESNUT Street,

Where he has opened the most complete line of Ladies', Misses', and Children's Hoop Skirts and Corsets ever before offered in America embracing every quality, style, shape, and size, and at prices to meet the views of all.

Our Champion Skirts are manufactured to meet the wants of first-class trade, and are better and cheaper than all others in the market. Plain Skirts, from 20 to 50 springs, from $1 to $2·25. Trails, from 20 to 50 springs, from $1·20 to $3, warranted in every respect. Misses' Skirts, from 8 to 45 springs, from 25c. to $1·70. Complete lines of low-priced New York Skirts, 15 springs, 35c; 20 springs, 45c.; 25 springs, 50c.; 30 springs 60c; 35 springs, 65c; and 40 springs, 75c

Corsets, Corsets, Corsets, forty different styles and prices. Superior French and German Corsets, best makes and styles, from $1 to $7; Thompson & Langdon's Glove-fitting Corsets, from $2·25 to $5·50; extra quality hand-made Whalebone Corsets, from 75c. to $2·25; Mrs. Moody's Patent Self-adjusting Abdominal Corsets, highly recommended by physicians, at $3, $4·50, $5·50, and $6. Every lady should call and examine them.

Also, special attention is invited to our assortment of LADIES' UNDERGARMENTS, which will be found at prices less than the materials can be bought for.

MANUFACTORY AND SALES-ROOMS,

No. 1115 CHESNUT Street.

12 12 stuth6t WILLIAM T. HOPKINS.

WANAMAKER'S

FIRST-CLASS

DINING ROOMS,

FOR

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

No. 42 S. SECOND Street, Above Chesnut.

ALSO,

DELAWARE AVENUE AND SPRUCE ST.,

PHILADELPHIA.

The Best and Cheapest Places in Philadelphia to get a Good Meal. 12 14 12trp

LITERATURE.

REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

RESOURCES OF THE PACIFIC SLOPE. By J. Ross Browne. Published by D. Appleton & Co. Philadelphia agent, D. Ashmead.

We regret that the crowded state of our columns prevents us from making more than a mere mention of this valuable and important work. Mr. J. Ross Browne, one of the most competent men that could be found for the task, was selected by the Government to prepare a statistical and descriptive summary of the mines and minerals, climate, topography, agriculture, commerce, manufactures, and miscellaneous productions of the States and Territories west of the Rocky Mountains. Mr. Brown was aided by a competent corps of assistants, and the result of their labors is contained in the volume before us. Appended to the report is an interesting and valuable sketch of the settlement and explorations of Lower California from its discovery in 1532 to 1867, and sketches of Washington and Nevada Territories.

—D. Ashmead also sends us, of Appleton's publications, "Woodside and Seaside," an elegant holiday quarto, printed on tinted paper and handsomely bound, containing selections from some of the most esteemed American and English poets, and finely illustrated with designs by Birket Foster, Dalziel, Howe, Duncan, Harvey, Weir, and other artists; "Newton Forster," one of the attractive fifty-cent edition of Captain Maryatt's ever-popular sea stories, and "Isaiah," with notes critical and explanatory, by Rev. Henry Cowles, D. D. This last-named work is the third of a series of notes on the Old Testament prophets designed for the use of pastors and people.

—Claxton, Remsen & Haffelfinger publish "Silver Threads," by Harriet B. McKeever, an interesting story, founded on an incident connected with the rescue of a little shipwrecked girl, which the author read several years ago.

—From the same house we have received "Wild Life Under the Equator," by Paul du Chaillu, and "Adventures in the Apache Country," by J. Ross Browne, published by Harper & Brothers. Mr. du Chaillu gives a narrative of his wonderful adventures in the gorilla country, in a shape suited to the tastes and understandings of young people. The book is handsomely bound and copiously illustrated, and there are few boys who will not consider it an acceptable gift for Christmas. Mr. J. Ross Browne, who is always amusing as well as instructive, also gives a record of adventures in Arizona and Sonora. This volume is rendered attractive by numerous illustrations drawn by the author, and representing the scenes, incidents, and people he met with in his travels.

—Messrs. Claxton, Remsen & Haffelfinger also send us "A Treatise on the Domestic Practice of Medicine," by William Paine, M. D. Published by the University Publishing Society. In this treatise the author does not propose to substitute a book for a regular physician, but to furnish the public with such information as is indispensable to the care of the sick and the aid of the educated physician; also to enable the non-medical reader to treat many simple diseases.

—From J. B. Lippincott & Co. we have received "Tricotrin: the Story of a Waif and Stray," by "Ouida." This story is dedicated to the American people, and it will doubtless be read with interest by the many admirers of the author in this country. "Ouida's" stories are full of action and highly-wrought situations, which render them attractive and entertaining, although we may be disposed to quarrel at times with the somewhat exaggerated style. This volume is embellished with a fine steel portrait of the author.

—From the American Sunday School Union we have received "The Little House in the Hollow," a religious story for children.

—Messrs. Hurd & Houghton announce "Tobacco and Alcohol an Antidote." By John Fiske, A. M., LL. B. This volume will be an attempt to answer Mr. Parton's extensively circulated articles against tobacco and alcohol, and the subjects will be treated under the heads "It Does Pay to Smoke" and "The Coming Man will Drink Wine."

—The first of a series of papers by Mr. Charles Dickens, entitled "New Uncommercial Samples," has appeared in *Every Saturday*, published by Fields, Osgood & Co. These papers will be of the same general character as the "Uncommercial Traveller" papers, and may be regarded as a continuation of them. Mr. Anthony Trollope's story, entitled "He Knew He Was Right," now appearing serially in *Every Saturday*, increases in interest as it progresses, and it promises to be one of his best novels. *Every Saturday* has always an attractive variety of articles culled from the best European magazines and reviews.

THE JANUARY MAGAZINES.

"The Atlantic."

The January number of the *Atlantic* commences the twenty-third volume, and opens with a serial story by Colonel T. W. Higginson, entitled "Malbone: an Oldport Romance." From Bayard Taylor's poem, "The Sunshine of the Gods," we take these verses:—

As a man that walks in the mist,
As one that gropes for the morning
Through lengthening chambers of twilight,
The souls of the poems wander
Restless, and dumb, and lost,
Till the Word, like a beam of morning,
Shivers the pregnant silence,
And the light of speech descends
Like a tongue of the Pentecost!

Ah, moment not to be purchased,
Not to be won by prayers,
Not by toil to be conquered,
But given, lest one despair,
By the gods in wayward kindness,
Stay—thou art all too fair!
Hour of the dancing measures,
Sylph of the dew and rainbow,
Let us clutch thy shining hair!

For the mist is blown from the mind,
For the impotent yearning is over,
And the wings of the thoughts have power;
In the warmth and the glow creative
Existence mellows and ripens,
And a crowd of swift surprises
Sweetens the fortunate hour;
Till a shudder of rapture loosens
The tears that hang on the eyelids
Like a breeze-suspended shower,
With a sense of heavenly freshness
Blown from beyond the sunshine,
And the blood, like the sap of the roses,
Breaks into bud and flower.

"A Literary Gourmand" is by Henry James; and "The Good-natured Pendulum" is a characteristic story by E. E. Hale. Mr. James Russell Lowell has a poem entitled "The Flying Dutchman." In the third paper on "Co-operative Housekeeping" the author asserts that our present system of domestic service is a relic of slavery:—

We mistresses who try to regulate independently these creatures who come to us we know not whence, and flit away we know not where, little realize that we are bearing up the heavy fag-end of the once universal system under which not only domestic labor, but every possible species of agricultural and manufacturing art, was carried on in the houses or on the estates of their owners by slaves, who could no more dream of giving their mistresses warning and leaving the following week, if they disapproved her arrangements, than they could hope to reverse the decrees of fate itself—running away, when there was nothing but slavery to run to, not holding out those rosy inducements that of late the North did to the Southern bondwoman. Serfdom was at its last gasp in Queen Elizabeth's day, but the tradition of bondage remained for a hundred years or more. In Cromwell's time servants were only paid a few dollars a year; they seldom left their places, and were glad to transmit them to their children after them. But the disorganization begun by emancipation has culminated in our American chaos, where from its very foundation the domestic temple sways and fluctuates unceasingly on its ever-changing basis of ill-trained and unprincipled service, creating an antagonistic feeling which renders the relation of mistress and servant but a cold-blooded bargain, formed in suspicion, and dissolved with pleasure on the slightest provocation.

All our trouble comes because we are going against the spirit of the age, which revolts against submission to an individual will, but freely subjects itself to the despotism of an organization. American-born girls, as we all know, have long abandoned domestic service for the factory, the shop, and the district school; and the Irish girls are following their example, so that under the present system it is a grave question where, when Irish emigration ceases, the servants of the next generation are to come from. Even without this problem to trouble us, however, with the American idea deely implanted in servants that the maid is as good as the mistress, it is absurd to hope for obedience and respect, and the only way to control them the is by unalterable laws and regulations of an organized incorporation. The community would need fewer of them, their wages would be higher, and as service would then be as "respectable" and "independent" as factory work, and (owing to the good meals and lodgings we could easily provide for them) far more comfortable, a much better class of women would go into it than we ever see in our families, while even those who do so badly in private houses, by the accurate division of labor, and the having only one kind of thing to attend to all day long, would reach a higher standard of perfection than with their present diversity of duties they are capable of.

"In the Teutoburger Forest" is one of Bayard Taylor's series of articles on the Byways of Europe. Mr. Whittier contributes a poem, "After the Election." "Consumption in America" is the first of a series of articles on this important subject, by Dr. Henry J. Bowditch. We quote the following:—

We know of two families in Massachusetts of whom the following story may be told. Two healthy brothers married two healthy sisters. Both had large families of children. One lived on the old homestead, on the southern slope of one of the numerous beautiful and well-drained hills in that vicinity. The whole house was bathed all day long in sunlight, and consumption did not touch any of the young lives under its roof. The other brother placed his house at a very short distance off, but upon a grassy plain, covered all summer with the rankest verdure. In its front was a large open "common." In the centre of this water oozed up from between the split hoofs of the cows as they came lowing homeward at evening, and the barefooted boy who was driving them used to shrink from the place and preferred to make the circuit of its edge rather than to follow the lead of his more quiet comrades. Back of the house was a large level meadow, reaching to the very foundations of the building. Through this meadow sluggishly crept the millstream of the adjacent village. Still further, all three surroundings were inclosed by lofty hills. The life-giving sun rose later and set earlier upon this than upon the other fair homestead. Till late in the forenoon, and long before sunset left the hillside home, damp and chilling emanations arose from the meadow, and day after day enveloped the tender forms of the children that were *trying in vain to grow* up healthily within them. But all effort was useless. Large families were born under both roofs. Not one of the children born in the latter homestead escaped, whereas the other family remained healthy; and when, at the suggestion of a medical friend who knew all the facts we have told, we visited the place for the purpose of thoroughly investigating them, we thought that these two houses were a terribly significant illustration of the existence of this all-powerful law. Yet these two homes had nothing peculiarly noticeable by the passing stranger. They were situated in the same township and within a very short distance one from the other, and scarcely any one in the village with whom we spoke on the subject agreed with us in our opinion that it was location alone, or chiefly that, which gave life or death to the inmates of the two.

We might speak of other homesteads which seem to us now to be the very nest of consumption in consequence of this law, and yet not one parent in a hundred acknowledges even theoretically his belief in the truth of our assertion. Parents themselves, during a long residence, may escape from the dire influences of location; and therefore they imagine, if their children are falling, that some other evil agency is at work, rather than this law.

We have known daughters and sisters, who, full of apparent health and strength, when consumption has seized a mother or sister, have continued to sleep with the invalid, and to breathe the same closed-up atmosphere at night, and to watch all day without perhaps a moment of healthful out-of-door exercise. And we have been distressed to find not a few of such healthy young persons gradually beginning to suffer with indigestion, debility, and finally cough, and all the symptoms of consumption.

In some instances, in fact, the attendant has died before the life of the original patient has ended. These facts are very significant; and although we are well aware that in some of them other elements of disease may have had their fatal influences, still the cases have been full of suggestions as to the necessities of greater precautions than we in this country have usually taken in this matter.

Mr. James Parton discourses about "The Mean Yankee at Home," and William Cullen Bryant has a poem from Dante:—

The following lines were written about the time of the six hundredth anniversary of the birth of Dante; which was celebrated in various parts of the civilized world in May, 1865. If they have any interest for the reader, they will owe it in a good degree to the recent admirable translations of Dante's great poem, which have familiarized the American public with the character of his mind and what he did for his own age and the ages which succeeded him—the translation of the entire poem by Longfellow, in which the naked grandeur of the original is reproduced with a severe fidelity, and that of the "Inferno," by Parsons, remarkable for the ease and spirit of its rendering.

The allusion in the last stanza of the lines here given will be readily understood to refer to the history of our own country for the year 1865.

Who, midst the grasses of the field
That spring beneath our careless feet,
First found the shining stems that yield
The grains of life-sustaining wheat;

Who first upon the furrowed land
Strowed the bright grains to sprout and grow,
And ripen for the reaper's hand—
We know not, and we cannot know.

But well we know the hand that brought
And scattered, far as sight can reach,
The seeds of free and living thought
On the broad field of modern speech.

Midst the white hills that round us lie
We cherish that Great Sower's fame;
And, as we pile the sheaves on high,
With awe we utter Dante's name.

Six centuries, since the poet's birth,
Have come and flitted o'er our sphere;
The richest harvest reaped on earth
Crowns the last century's closing year.

"On a Certain Condescension in Foreigners," by James Russell Lowell, is sharp and to the point. Professor Lowell speaks thus about "mother-in-law England:"—

It will take England a great while to get over her airs of patronage towards us, or even passably to conceal them. She cannot help confounding the people with the country, and regarding us as lusty juveniles. She has a conviction that whatever good there is in us is wholly English, when the truth is that we are worth nothing except so far as we have disinfected ourselves of Anglicism. She is especially condescending just now, and lavishes sugar-plums on us as if we had not outgrown them. I am no believer in sudden conversions, especially in sudden conversions to a favorable opinion of people who have just proved you to be mistaken in judgment, and therefore unwise in policy. I never blamed her for not wishing well to democracy—how should she?—but Alabamas are not wishes. Let her not be too hasty in believing Mr. Reverdy Johnson's pleasant words. Though there is no thoughtful man in America who would not consider a war with England the greatest of calamities, yet the feeling towards her here is very far from cordial, whatever our Minister may say in the effusion that comes after ample dining. Mr. Adams, with his famous "My Lord, this means war," perfectly represented his country. Justly or not, we have a feeling that we have been wronged, not merely insulted. The only sure way of bringing about a healthy relation between the two countries is for Englishmen to clear their minds of the notion that we are always to be treated as a kind of inferior and deported Englishman whose nature they perfectly understand, and whose back they accordingly stroke the wrong way of the fur with amazing persseverance. Let them learn to treat us naturally on our merits as human beings, as they would a German or a Frenchman, and not as if we were kind of counterfeit Briton whose crime appeared in every shade of difference, and before long there would come that right feeling which we naturally call a good understanding. The common blood and, still more, the common language, are fatal instruments of misapprehension. Let them give up *trying* to understand us, still more thinking that they do, and acting in various absurd ways as the necessary consequence, for they will never arrive at that devoutly-to-be-wished consummation till they learn to look at us as we are and not as they suppose us to be. Dear old long-estranged mother-in-law, it is a great many years since we parted. Since 1660, when you married again, you have been a step-mother to us. Put on your spectacles, dear madam. Yes, we have grown, and changed likewise. You would not let us darken your doors, if you could help it. We know that perfectly well. But pray, when we look to be treated as men, don't shake that rattle in our faces, nor talk baby to us any longer.

"Do, child, go to it grandam, child;
Give grandam kingdom, and it grandam will
Give it a plum, a cherry, and a fig!"

"Gnadenhutten" is an interesting historical sketch by W. H. Howells, and "Cinders from the Ashes" is a racy chapter of school reminiscences by Oliver Wendell Holmes. Mr. E. P. Whipple discourses on the "Moral Significance of the Republican Triumph," and the magazine winds up with appreciative reviews and literary notices.

"Our Young Folks"

for January opens with "The Story of a Bad Boy," Mr. T. B. Aldrich's new serial story, which is followed by "My Heroine," a true story, by the author of "John Halifax." "The Story of the Golden Christmas Tree," by Mrs. A. M. Diaz; "Among the Glassmakers," first paper, by J. T. Trowbridge; "The World we Live In," first paper, by Mrs. E. C. Agassiz; "Honor's Dream," by Mrs. Harriet Prescott Spofford; "Kitty: a Fairy Tale of Nowadays," by Aunt Fanny; "The Beautiful Gate," by Helen Wall Parsons; "Dr. Isaac I. Hayes," with a steel portrait; "The Diverting History of Little Whisky," by Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe; "Round the Evening Lamp," and "Our Letter-Box." The publishers of this magazine announce that it is designed to make its contents more practical and instructive than heretofore. Mr. Aldrich's "Story of a Bad Boy" will give the adventures of an active, wide-awake little fellow, whose love of mischief leads him into many amusing adventures; biographical sketches of navigators, voyagers, and discoverers, by James Parton, will be given. Rev. E. E. Hale, Mrs. Agassiz, J. T. Trowbridge, and other popular writers will contribute articles on practical matters, science, and an innumerable variety of interesting subjects.

—*Godey's Lady's Book* for January has a fine steel plate frontispiece entitled "The King's Daughter," representing Madame Elizabeth, daughter of Louis XVI, sweeping the floor of her apartment in the Temple. A fine colored fashion plate is given, and a great variety of patterns for worsted and needlework. The reading matter is, as usual, varied and interesting.

—*Arthur's Home Magazine* is an attractive miscellany of stories, sketches, fashion articles, domestic receipts, etc. It is nicely illustrated, and has a number of fashion and pattern plates.

—*The Children's Hour*, edited by T. S. Arthur & Sons, has an interesting variety of short stories, poems, and sketches, which will please the little ones. It is finely illustrated with designs by E. B. Bensell and other artists.

GROCERIES, ETC.

FINE IMPORTED CHEESE.

JUST IN STORE, A FRESH INVOICE OF

BRIE,
CAMEMBERT,
NEUFCHATEL,
ROQUEFORT,

AND OTHER FINE CHEESE.

ALSO.

SPANISH QUEEN OLIVES

By the gallon or quart.

SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,

S. W. Corner BROAD and WALNUT Sts.,

11 9 tf 1 PHILADELPHIA.

FRESH FRUITS & PRESERVES.

Bunch, Layer, Seedless, and Sultana Raisins; Currants, Citron, Oranges, Prunes, Figs, etc. Every description of Groceries, suitable for the Holidays.

ALBERT C. ROBERTS,

11 7 rp Cor. ELEVENTH and VINE Streets.

GAS FIXTURES, ETC.

CORNELIUS & BAKER,

MANUFACTURERS

OF

GAS FIXTURES,
LAMPS,
BRONZES,
LANTERNS, ETC. ETC.

STORE

No. 710 CHESNUT Street.

MANUFACTORY

No. 821 CHERRY Street,

11 17 tuth s 1m rp PHILADELPHIA.

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

THE "CLARENDON,"

THE "CLARENDON,"

No. 1016 CHESNUT Street,

IS REOPENED.

12 16 2t TOMPKINS & CO

405 CHESNUT STREET,

OLD RYE HOTEL.

LUNCH OF VENISON, and other Game in Season, every day from 10½ to 12 M.

12 9 1m ROBERT BLACK.

MIDDLE TEMPLE

HOTEL AND RESTAURANT,

No. 116 South SIXTH Street.

12 9 1m H. REINHARD, Proprietor.

GEORGE ZIELLEY,

Formerly Fitzwater & Zielley,
Filbert street, above Eighth street,
has opened the old stand,
N. W. COR. THIRD AND WOOD STS.,
where he will be glad to see his friends.

12 11 1m GEORGE ZIELLEY.

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

GREAT REDUCTION.

Preparatory to taking account of stock January 1, we will, until that date, offer our large stock of

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS

Greatly Below Usual Prices,

As we have, in addition to a complete assortment of

Shirts, Underwear, and Hosiery,

An elegant variety of Fancy Goods, comprising Scarfs, Ties, Gloves, Cardigan Jackets, and other requisites for gentlemen, with a rich stock of

WRAPPERS AND BREAKFAST COATS.

This will afford an opportunity for procuring Holiday Presents at Moderate Prices.

WINCHESTER & CO.,

12 10 thstu t12 31 No. 706 CHESNUT St.

ESHLEMAN

BROTHERS

WILL OPEN A NEW STOCK OF

Men's Furnishing Goods,

AT

No. 1004 CHESNUT Street,

ON DECEMBER 15.

Selling off Old Stock at [12 14 1mrp

SEVENTH AND CHESNUT STREETS.

OPERA GLASSES.

OPERA GLASSES.

A large and elegant variety.

GOLD SPECTACLES,
MAGIC LANTERNS,

A very large assortment

MICROSCOPES,
STEREOSCOPES, and
STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS,

And a large variety of Useful and Ornamental articles for

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

WILLIAM Y. McALLISTER,

12 11 12trp No. 728 CHESNUT Street.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

OFFICE OF THE

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, November 11, 1868.

The following statement of the affairs of the Company is published in conformity with a provision of its Charter:—

PREMIUMS RECEIVED From November 1, 1867, to October 31, 1868.

On Marine and Inland Risks	$803,506 74	
On Fire Risks	145,205 06	
		$948,711 80
Premiums on Policies not marked off Nov. 1, 1867		406,845 71
		$1,355,557 51

PREMIUMS MARKED OFF As earned from Nov. 1, 1867, to Oct. 31, 1868.

On Marine and Inland Risks	$746,695 77	
On Fire Risks	148,317 72	
		$894,923 49
Interest during the same period—Salvages, etc.		107,498 82
		$1,002,422 31

LOSSES, EXPENSES, ETC., During the year as above.

Marine and Inland Navigation Losses	$424,052 74	
Fire Losses	73,485 87	
Return Premiums	39,141 02	
Reinsurances	30,106 51	
Agency Charges, Advertising, Printing, etc.	50,586 63	
Taxes—United States, State and Municipal Taxes	43,555 89	
Expenses	28,908 65	
		$710,837 31
		$291,585 00

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY November 1, 1868.

$280,000 U. S. 5 per cent. Loan, 10-40s.	$208,500 00
120,000 U. S. 6 per cent. Loan, 1881	139,800 00
50,000 U. S. 6 per cent. Loan (for Pacific Railroad)	50,000 00
200,000 State of Pennsylvania 6 per cent. Loan	211,375 00
125,000 City of Philadelphia 6 per cent. Loan (exempt from Tax)	128,594 00
50,000 State of New Jersey 6 per cent. Loan	51,500 00
20,000 Pennsylvania Railroad 1st Mortgage 6 per cent. Bonds	20,200 00
25,000 Pennsylvania Railroad 2d Mortgage 6 per cent. Bonds	24,000 00
25,000 Western Penn'a Railroad Mortgage 6 per cent. Bonds (Penn'a Railroad guarantee)	20,625 00
30,000 State of Tennessee 5 per cent. Loan	21,000 00
7,000 State of Tennessee 6 per cent. Loan	5,031 25
15,000 Germantown Gas Company; principal and interest guaranteed by the City of Philadelphia, 300 shares stock	15,000 00
10,000 Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 200 shares stock	11,300 00
5,000 North Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 100 shares stock	3,500 00
20,000 Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company, 80 shares stock	15,000 00
207,900 Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties	207,900 00
$1,169,900 Par Market value, $1,139,325 25 Cost, $1,093,001 26.	
Real Estate	36,000 00
Bills Receivable for Insurances made	322,486 94
Balances due at Agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest, and other debts due the Company	40,178 88
Stock and Scrip of Sundry Corporations, $2150. Estimated value	1,813 00
Cash in Bank $115,150 08	
Cash in Drawer 413 65	116,563 73
	$1,647,367 80

PHILADELPHIA, November 11, 1868.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a CASH DIVIDEND of TEN PER CENT. on the CAPITAL STOCK, and SIX PER CENT. Interest on the SCRIP of the Company, payable on and after the 1st December proximo, free of National and State Taxes.

They have also declared a SCRIP DIVIDEND of THIRTY PER CENT. on the EARNED PREMIUMS for the year ending October 31, 1868, certificates of which will be issued to the parties entitled to the same, on and after the 1st December proximo, free of National and State Taxes.

They have ordered, also, that the SCRIP CERTIFICATES OF PROFITS of the Company, for the year ending October 31, 1864, be redeemed in CASH, at the Office of the Company, on and after 1st December proximo, all interest thereon to cease on that date.

☞ By a provision of the Charter, all Certificates of Scrip not presented for redemption within five years after public notice that they will be redeemed, shall be *forfeited and cancelled on the Books of the Company.*

☞ *No certificate of profits issued under $25. By the Act of Incorporation, "no certificate shall issue unless claimed within two years after the declaration of the dividend whereof it is evidence."*

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	Edmund A. Souder,
John C. Davis,	Samuel E. Stokes,
James C. Hand,	Henry Sloan,
Theophilus Paulding,	William G. Ludwig,
Joseph H. Seal,	George G. Leiper,
Hugh Craig,	Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,
John R. Penrose,	John D. Taylor,
Jacob P. Jones,	George W. Bernardon,
James Traquair,	William G. Boulton,
Edward Darlington,	Jacob Riegel,
H. Jones Brooke,	Spencer McIlvaine,
James B. McFarland,	John B. Semple, Pitts.,
Edward Lafourcade,	A. B. Berger, do
Joshua P. Eyre,	D. T. Morgan, do.

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary. 11 12 1m

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Franklin Fire Insurance Co.

OF PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE:

Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT STREET.

ASSETS ON JANUARY 1, 1868,

$2,603,740 09.

CAPITAL	$500,000 00
ACCRUED SURPLUS	1,018,892 89
PREMIUMS	1,284,847 20
UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $33,693 22	INCOME FOR 1867 $356,000 00.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER

$5,500,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms

DIRECTORS.

Charles N. Bancker,	George Fales,
Tobias Wagner,	Alfred Fitler,
Samuel Grant,	Francis W. Lewis, M. D.,
George W. Richards,	Thomas Sparks,
Isaac Lea,	William S. Grant,

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary pro tem.

Except at Lexington, Kentucky, this Company has no Agencies West of Pittsburg. 2 12

INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA,

No. 232 WALNUT STREET, PHILADA.

INCORPORATED 1794. CHARTER PERPETUAL

Marine, Inland, and Fire Insurance.

ASSETS JANUARY 1, 1868, - $2,001,266 72.

$20,000,000 Losses Paid in Cash Since its Organization.

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin,	George L. Harrison,
Samuel W. Jones,	Francis R. Cope,
John A. Brown,	Edward H. Trotter,
Charles Taylor,	Edward S. Clarke,
Ambrose White,	T. Charlton Henry,
William Welsh,	Alfred D. Jessup,
Richard D. Wood,	John P. White,
S. Morris Wain,	Louis C. Madeira.
John Mason,	

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Secretary.
WILLIAM BUEHLER, Harrisburg, Pa., Central Agent for the State of Pennsylvania. 1 23

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

INSURE AT HOME

IN THE

Penn Mutual Life Insurance Co.

No. 921 CHESNUT St., Philadelphia.

ASSETS, $2,000,000.

CHARTERED BY OUR OWN STATE.
MANAGED BY OUR OWN CITIZENS.
LOSSES PROMPTLY PAID.
POLICIES ISSUED ON VARIOUS PLANS.

Applications may be made at the Home Office, and the Agencies throughout the State. [2 1

JAMES TRAQUAIR.....PRESIDENT.
SAMUEL E. STOKES.....VICE PRESIDENT.
JNO. W. HORNER.....A. V. P. and ACTUARY.
HORATIO S. STEPHENS.....SECRETARY.

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.

This Company insures from loss or damage by

FIRE,

on liberal terms, on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings by deposit of premium.

The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

John L. Hodge,	David Lewis,
M. B. Mahon,	Benjamin Etting,
John T. Lewis,	Thomas S. Powers,
William S. Grant,	A. B. McHenry,
Robert W. Leaming,	Edward Castillon,
D. Clark Wharton,	Samuel Wilcox,
Lawrence Lewis, Jr.,	Lewis C. Norris.

JOHN R. WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary. 8 28

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	John Devereux,
Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
	Daniel Haddock, Jr.

DANIEL SMITH, Jr., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. 8 30

STRICTLY MUTUAL

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST CO. OF PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE, No. 111 S. FOURTH STREET.

Organized to promote LIFE INSURANCE among members of the SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.

Good risks of any class accepted.

Policies issued upon approved plans, at the lowest rates.

President,
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY.
Vice-President, WILLIAM C. LONGSTRETH.
Actuary, ROWLAND PARRY.

The advantages offered by this Company are excelled 12 7

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1803.

Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,

$8,000,000 IN GOLD

PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,

11 4 3m. No. 107 South THIRD Street, Phila.

LIFE INSURANCE.

THE NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF THE

United States of America,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Chartered by Special Act of Congress, Approved July 25, 1868.

CASH CAPITAL, $1,000,000

BRANCH OFFICE:

FIRST NATIONAL BANK BUILDING,

PHILADELPHIA,

Where the business of the Company is transacted, and to which all general correspondence should be addressed.

DIRECTORS.

CLARENCE H. CLARK,	E. A. ROLLINS,
JAY COOKE,	HENRY D. COOKE,
F. RATCHFORD STARR,	WM. E. CHANDLER,
W. G. MOORHEAD,	JOHN D. DEFREES,
GEORGE F. TYLER,	EDWARD DODGE,
J. HINCKLEY CLARK,	H. C. FAHNESTOCK.

OFFICERS.

CLARENCE H. CLARK, Philadelphia, President,
JAY COOKE, Chairman Finance and Executive Committee,
HENRY D. COOKE, Washington, Vice-President,
EMERSON W. PEET, Philadelphia, Secretary and Actuary,
E. S. TURNER, Washington, Assistant Sec'y.
FRANCIS G. SMITH, M. D., Medical Director,
J. EWING MEARS, M. D., Assistant Medical Director.

MEDICAL ADVISORY BOARD.

J. K. BARNES, Surgeon-General U. S. A., Washington,
P. J. HORWITZ, Chief Medical Department U. S. N., Washington.
D. W. BLISS, M. D., Washington.

SOLICITORS AND ATTORNEYS.

Hon. WM. E. CHANDLER, Washington, D. C.
GEORGE HARDING, Philadelphia, Pa.

THE ADVANTAGES

Offered by this Company are:—

It is a National Company, chartered by special act of Congress, 1868.
It has a paid-up capital of $1,000,000.
It offers low rates of premium.
It furnishes larger insurance than other companies for the same money.
It is definite and certain in its terms.
It is a home company in every locality.
Its policies are exempt from attachment.
There are no unnecessary restrictions in the policies.
Every policy is non-forfeitable.
Policies may be taken which pay to the insured their full amount and return all the premiums, so that the insurance costs only the interest on the annual payments.
Policies may be taken that will pay to the insured, after a certain number of years, during life an annual income of one-tenth the amount named in the policy.
No extra rate is charged for risks upon the lives of females. [8 8 warp
It insures not to pay dividends, but at so low a cost that dividends will be impossible.

TO RENT.

FOR RENT.

PREMISES, No. 809 CHESNUT St.,

FOR STORE OR OFFICE.

ALSO, OFFICES AND LARGE ROOMS suitable for a Commercial College. Apply at

2 4 1f BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.

HATS AND CAPS.

JONES, TEMPLE & CO., FASHIONABLE HATTERS, No. 25 S. NINTH Street, First door above Chesnut street. 4 9

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED, and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season, CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 11 19 3m

MEN AND MANNERS IN ALASKA.

Mr. Frederick Whympers, an English traveller, has written an interesting book about our newly-acquired territory of Alaska, from which we quote the following. Of the Indians seen at Sitka he speaks as follows:—

"These people dwell in a long line of rude houses outside the settlement. Their dwellings are shanties on a large scale, with a small entrance, often circular in shape, and a hole in the roof to let the smoke out. The idea of these constructions must have been derived from the Russians; in some cases the very unusual circumstance of the sleeping-rooms being apart from the main chamber was to be observed. The Kaloshes are by no means a prepossessing people, and have a bad reputation. Their dress is commonly a blanket, at least in summer time; they frequently black their faces all over, and sometimes paint themselves in red, black, and blue stripes and patches. They wear a pin of bone or metal stuck in their lower lip; this is said to denote maturity: it is at least never worn by the young. They appear to be more than usually lazy natives, probably from the fact that nature has been so kind to them: salmon is abundant, deer and bear meat is to be had for the hunting, and the berries are innumerable. Their canoes are much inferior to those of the lower coast, whilst their skin 'baiparkes' (kyacks) are not equal to those of Norton Sound and the northern coast. Their grave-boxes, or tombs, are interesting; they contain only the ashes of the dead. These people invariably burn the deceased. On one of the boxes I saw a number of faces painted, long tresses of human hair depending therefrom. Each head represented a victim of the (happily) deceased one's ferocity. In his day he was, doubtless, more esteemed than if he had never harmed a fly. All their graves are much ornamented with carved and painted faces and other devices."

The following description of wedding festivities is interesting:—

"The day of our arrival had been fixed for the celebration of the two Russian weddings, and a general invitation was at once sent on board. The ceremony commenced at 5 P. M. in the old Greek church, and was rather long and fatiguing. The congregation stood: in fact there were no seats in the church. It is the custom for the bride and bridegroom to be crowned. In this case the brides wore elaborate headdresses, and considerate male friends—the 'best men' of the occasion—held the crowns for three-quarters of an hour a few inches above the ladies' heads. I imagine they were rejoiced when the pairs were satisfactorily spliced; I know that we were, for we were in tight uniforms, extremely gorgeous, and equally uncomfortable. It is the fashion apparently—when the persons, as in this case, are in the lower walks of life—to ask some more wealthy individual to be master of the ceremonies, and it is understood that he stands all the expenses! On this occasion the victim was M. Phillipeus, a merchant, who brings his vessels annually from Hong Kong to Kamschatka and the neighboring coasts. He accepted the burden willingly, and gave a very liberal entertainment to the whole town, the officers of the Variag, ourselves, and the captains of several small vessels lying there. So many were invited that no one house was large enough for the purpose. The party was therefore, divided, and the guests occupied two buildings, one on either side of the main street. The band of the Variag played outside, and a messenger was kept constantly running between the two houses to keep the merry party in either informed of the nature of the toasts. Such rousing cheers and 'tigers' had never been heard before in that usually sleepy, half-dead town. After the feast, we adjourned by invitation to the house of the Captain of the Port, where dancing was kept up with great vigor till the small hours next morning. The brides had to dance with every one present, and it was amusing to see them change from one gentleman to another: during the time occupied by one waltz they had ten or a dozen partners Petropaulovski had not nearly ladies enough for the invited males, and, in consequence, a number of very clean and sedate Kamchadale peasant women were asked for the occasion. Our efforts at conversation with the latter were ludicrous and extremely unsatisfactory; but with our Russian friends of the Variag we got along capually, and found them splendid fellows. The following day the brides and their relations paid return complimentary visits."

Another social gathering is thus described:—

"In the village at Unalachleet, as in most others of the coast, there are buildings set apart for dances and gatherings of the people; at other times, indeed, they are used for occupations requiring space, as the manufacture of sledges or snow shoes. These buildings may be regarded as the natives' town hall; orations are made, festivals and feasts are held in them, and the passing stranger is sometimes accommodated in them, as in an Eastern *caravanseral*. I witnessed several of their public dances; they are constantly, indeed, held during winter, and it is surprising to see how long and how much the older people are pleased by such very monotonous performances. In some of them the actors imitate and burlesque the motions of birds and quadrupeds, and of course here there is some scope for fun, while some of their songs are said to have some meaning, although on this point I cannot speak positively; the only ones I heard were the same words repeated over and over again. To one dance we were specially invited. On arriving at the doorway we found a narrow subterranean passage, two and a half feet high, crawling through which we at last reached the room, itself partly underground, and dimly lighted by blubber lamps. The Indians who were to take part in the dance, chiefly young men, were engaged in dressing, and bathing themselves in the liquid not before mentioned. All were nude to the waist, and wore seal, deer skin, or cotton pantaloons, with the tails of wolves or dogs hanging behind, and feathers and cheap handkerchiefs round their heads. The elders sat on a bench or shelf, running round the entire building, and looked on approvingly whilst they consumed their own smoke, as is the manner of the Tenuktchis, by swallowing all they make, and getting partially intoxicated thereby. Their pipe-bowls were on the smallest scale, and they even diluted their tobacco by mixing willow shavings 'fine cut' with it. Meantime the women were bringing in contributions of berries and fish in large 'contoge,' or wooden bowls, varying in shape from a deep dish to an oblong soup-tureen. The performance commenced by the actors ranging themselves in a square and raising these dishes of provisions to the four cardinal points successively, and once to the skies with a sudden noise like 'swish!' or the flight of a rocket. May-be it meant an offering to the serious and to the Great Spirit. Then came the feast; and that over, a monotonous chorus, with an accompaniment of gongs, was started. The gongs were made of seal gut stretched on a circular frame, and were struck with a flat stick. The words of the song commenced, 'Yung i ya, i ya, i ya!' and continued throughout 'Yung i ya!' Then a boy sprang out on the floor: he was speedily joined by a second, then a third till a circle of twenty was formed. Now they appeared violently attracted together, and now as much repelled; now they were horrified at one another's conduct, and held up their arms in warning gestures, and again all were friends, and made pantomime of their happiness. In this performance there was nearly as much done by arms and bodies as with the feet. When there was a lull in the entertainment, small presents were brought round to all the strangers present; mine was a pair of boot-soles of seal skin. So decided an odor at length pervaded the ball room that we one by one dropped off from the festive scene; the Indians kept it up for hours afterwards."

—A grocer in this State ingeniously tried to clean out a bombshell with a red-hot poker. He succeeded in cleaning himself out most effectually.

—Chicago entices Rev. Mr. Bartlett, of Brooklyn, with the premise of a "wide field of usefulness" and $10,000 a year.

—An Indiana girl, driven from her home by her father, now sues him for wages due her for household services.

Mrs. Brown on America.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* notices in the following style a book on America by a snobbish Englishman, who travels under the aliases of George Rose, Arthur Sketchley, and Mrs. Brown, and who honored us with a visit some months ago. Mr. Rose did not succeed in attracting crowded houses by his entertainments, so he went back home again to write his opinion that all is barren on this side of the Atlantic:—

New York is a dull place! So says Mr. Rose, and no words could better describe the character of his experiences. To a man who knows New York it is one of the gayest and most enjoyable cities in the world: but if his view of the place and people be circumscribed by the prospect from the hotel windows, it is not to be wondered at that his impressions should be gloomy. Bourbon whisky is "filthy." Make it into a "cocktail" next time, Mr. Rose. Clams are a "nasty looking fish of the mussel tribe," to which we may say with Dogberry, "Why, this is flat perjury." The "little neck clam" is a delicious bivalve. When Mr. Rose is capable of abusing clams we are not surprised to find him insinuating that American men are often the reverse of brave. "The pacific tailor," he says, speaking of the army, "has sprung from his shop-board, and beating his shears into a broadsword, has rushed into the field, and it is only justice to add that many have displayed the better part of valor." Such is what we may, without offense, call a cockney account of an army which so recently performed work the world is not likely to forget. The American women are padded impostures. Their figures are bad. "A clockwork arrangement to give the effect of a heaving bosom is a charming device, and so are various paddings and stuffings to supply natural defects." Their morals, we are led to believe, are not much better than their figures (pp. 64—65). Strange as it may seem to Mr. Rose, the Americans respect their women, and think them quite as beautiful and virtuous as the women of any other nation. But when Englishmen think differently they say so with true English pluck and independence, and Americans dearly love them for it. Are we not "one people," speaking a common tongue, and loving each other almost to distraction? We have at any rate been told so pretty often of late, but not by the American people.

Let us now take a glance at the American lady as she appears eating eggs at breakfast. It may be mentioned first that she uses rouge and white paint (a custom quite unknown in England), and has an inordinate love of beads and feathers, in which she resembles the Indians. She also cleans her nails with a penknife while sitting at the table. Behold her at the eggs:—

"She then proceeded to eat them: but apparently did not like the white, for she spat it into her plate, from which she subsequently eat ham and eggs, and sausages, liver and bacon, fried potatoes, and other delicacies, finishing up with cakes and molasses; all of which she washed down with coffee and several tumblers of milk, into which lumps of ice are put, which render it very agreeable."

Is it any wonder the Americans love us so much, when we draw these charming pictures of American ladies, and leave people to infer that one woman is a type of her sex? "There is no community of feeling between an Englishman and American," says Mr. Rose. Not much in this case, certainly. The Germans in New York, he further tells us, are "usually Hebrews"—a statement, we are sorry to say, of amazing ignorance. He speaks of Canada throughout his book as the "old dominion," serenely unconscious of the fact that the title belongs to Virginia, and that Canada has only just been made into a "dominion" of a totally different kind. He thinks funerals in America indecent, and would himself preserve a "happy medium." What on earth is a happy medium in a funeral? All the refinement of the country is limited to the Southern States, and since the secession "the power in Congress has fallen into the hands of persons of an inferior class." Mr. Rose goes on:—"We know that the Senate has been the scene of personal violence, when a dignified member gave one of his peers a severe caning." Mr. Rose omits to state that the circumstance he quotes tends to disprove his assertion about the altered tone of Congress—that the incident occurred before the South quitted Congress, and that the outrage was committed by a Southern member. The President never speaks but when he is intoxicated—poor "Andy Johnson!" Never was a man more shamefully slandered, whatever his faults as a politician may have been. George Washington was no general, and was prosy at the council board, but he "proclaimed that 'all men are born free and equal.'" He never proclaimed anything of the kind. Mr. Rose evidently has some vague echo of the Declaration of Independence beating about his brain. Mr. Thornton is much to be pitied for being doomed to live in such a society as that of Washington. One political reflection struck Mr. Rose with great force, namely, that it was singular a people so ready to annul the marriage tie should object to the separation between North and South. So the book runs on. We have quoted enough of it. Unless the whole thing is intended as a joke, we can only say that Mr. Rose has furnished us with a sorry entertainment. We have written for the most part under the assumption that the author is playing his professional part of the funny man. But he may mean it all seriously. One can never tell what these comic people are really at. If he is in jest, may time mend his wit; and if he is in earnest, may it give him a better understanding.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of JAMES HAMILTON, deceased.
The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the thirty-eighth account of THOMAS CALWALADER, Executor and Trustee of the last will and testament of JAMES HAMILTON, deceased, arising from that portion of the estate belonging to schedule E, annexed to the indenture of petition in said estate, dated January 25, 1858, and filed in the office for recording deeds, etc., in Philadelphia, in Deed Book G. W. C., No. 1, page 497, etc., and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purposes of his appointment, on MONDAY, December 21, A. D. 1868, at 4 o'clock P. M., at his office, No. 406 WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia.
12 16 thstu4* WILLIAM D. BAKER, Auditor.

ESTATE OF JOHN DUBOIS, DECEASED.—Letters Testamentary upon the above Estate having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said Estate will make payment, and those having claims will present them to
ELIZA DUBOIS, Executrix.
12 11 tu6* No. 695 TASKER Street.

LETTERS TESTAMENTARY UPON THE Estate of FRANCIS J. TROUBAT, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims or demands to make known the same without delay, to
E. TROUBAT, M. D., Administrator,
12 8 tu6t No. 1604 WALLACE Street.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HIGHWAYS, OFFICE OF CHIEF COMMISSIONER, No. 104 S. FIFTH Street.
PHILADELPHIA, December 5, 1868.
PUBLIC NOTICE.—In accordance with the provisions of an ordinance of Councils, approved April 24, 1868, notice is hereby given that the final estimate for the construction of the sewers on Eighteenth street, from Vine street to Spring Garden street, and on Walnut street, from Thirty-third to Thirty-eighth street, will be paid January 6th, 1869.
All persons having claims for labor done or material furnished for said sewers are requested to present the same for payment on or before 12 o'clock M. of the fifth day of January, 1869.
MAHLON H. DICKINSON,
12 8tu3t Chief Commissioner of Highways.

DR. KINKELIN, AFTER A RESIDENCE and practice of thirty years at the Northwest corner of Third and Union streets, has lately removed to South ELEVENTH Street, between MARKET and CHESNUT.
His superiority in the prompt and perfect cure of all recent, chronic, local, and constitutional affections of a special nature, is proverbial.
Diseases of the skin, appearing in a hundred different forms, totally eradicated; mental and physical weakness, and all nervous debilities scientifically and successfully treated. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M.

CORN EXCHANGE BAG MANUFACTORY.
JOHN T. BAILEY,
N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets, Philadelphia.
DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING Of every description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand
Also, WOOL SACKS.
9 22]

FINANCIAL.

WM. PAINTER & CO.,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
No. 36 South THIRD Street.
PHILADELPHIA.
AGENTS FOR
The Union Pacific Railroad Co
AND
Central Pacific Railroad Co
We have on hand THE FIRST MORTGAGE SIX PER CENT. GOLD INTEREST BONDS of both Companies, for sale or Exchange for Government Securities.
Pamphlets, with Maps, Reports, and full information furnished on application. 8 11

E. W. CLARK & CO.
BANKERS,
No. 35 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
STOCK, GOLD
AND NOTE BROKERS.
Accounts of Banks, Firms, and Individuals received, subject to check at sight.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON BALANCES.
GENERAL AGENTS,
FOR
PENNSYLVANIA
AND
SOUTHERN NEW JERSEY,
OF THE
NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.
The NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY is a corporation chartered by special Act of Congress, approved July 25, 1868, with a
CASH CAPITAL, $1,000,000, FULL PAID.
Liberal terms offered to Agents and Solicitors, who are invited to apply at our office.
Full particulars to be had on application at our office, located in the second story of our Banking House, where Circulars and Pamphlets, fully describing the advantages offered by the Company, may be had.
E. W. CLARK & CO.,
No. 35 South Third St.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
At 102,
AND ACCRUED INTEREST.
CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
At 103,
AND ACCRUED INTEREST.
FOR SALE BY
DE HAVEN & BRO.
No. 40 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
6 25 PHILADELPHIA.

GLENDINNING, DAVIS & CO.,
No. 48 South THIRD Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

GLENDINNING, DAVIS & AMORY
No. 2 NASSAU St., New York,
BANKERS AND BROKERS.
Direct telegraphic communication with the New York Stock Boards from the Philadelphia Office. 12 2 tf

BANKING HOUSE
OF
JAY COOKE & CO.
Nos. 112 and 114 South THIRD Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
Dealers in all Government Securities.
Old 5-20s Wanted in Exchange for New.
A Liberal Difference allowed.
Compound Interest Notes Wanted.
Interest Allowed on Deposits.
COLLECTIONS MADE. STOCKS bought and sold on Commission.
Special business accommodations reserved for ladies.
We will receive applications for Policies of Life Insurance in the National Life Insurance Company of the United States. Full information given at our office.

GOLD COUPONS
OF THE
Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company's
Gold Loan, Due December 15,
BOUGHT B
E. W. CLARK & CO.,
BANKERS & BROKERS,
12 14 3.* No. 35 South THIRD St.

PATENTED.—PANTS SCOURED AND STRETCHED from 1 to 6 inches, at Nottel French Steam Dyeing and Scouring, No. 109 N. SIXTH Street and No. 716 RACE Street. 7 22 tf

FINANCIAL.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.
BANKERS, PHILA. & N. YORK
Dealers in United States Bonds, and Members of Stock and Gold Exchange,
Receive Accounts of Banks and Bankers on Liberal Terms,
ISSUE BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON
C. J. HAMBRO & SON, LONDON,
B. METZLER, S. SOHN & CO., FRANKFORT
JAMES W. TUCKER & CO., PARIS,
And Other Principal Cities, and Letters of Credit Available Throughout Europe.
SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,
S. W. corner THIRD and CHESNUT Sts.,
11 23 PHILADELPHIA.

STERLING & WILDMAN,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 110 South THIRD Street,
AGENTS FOR SALE OF
First Mortgage Bonds of Rockford, Rock Island, and St. Louis Railroad,
Interest SEVEN PER CENT., clear of all taxes payable in GOLD August and February, for sale 97½ and accrued interest in currency. Also
First Mortgage Bonds of the Danville Hazleton, and Wilkesbarre Railroad.
Interest SEVEN PER CENT., CLEAR OF ALL TAXES, payable April and October, for sale at 80 and accrued interest.
Pamphlets with maps, reports, and full information of these roads always on hand for distribution.
DEALERS in Government Bonds, Gold, Silver Coupons, etc.
STOCKS of all kinds bought and sold on commission in New York and Philadelphia. 11 3 tuths

SHIPPING.

LORILLARD'S STEAMSHIP LINE
FOR NEW YORK.
On and after December 15, the steamers of this line will sail at noon. Freight taken on accommodating terms. One of the Steamers of this Line will leave every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. Goods received at all times on covered piers. All goods forwarded by New York agent free of charge except cartage.
For further information, apply on the pier to
8 28 6m JOHN F. OHL.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—
CITY OF ANTWERP, Saturday, December 12.
CITY OF NEW YORK, Tuesday, December 15.
CITY OF PARIS, Saturday, December 19.
CITY OF LONDON, Saturday, December 26.
CITY OF CORK, Tuesday, December 29.
CITY OF BALTIMORE, Saturday, January 2,
and each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday at 1 P. M., from Pier 45, North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
FIRST CABIN	$100	STEERAGE	$35
to London	105	to London	40
to Paris	115	to Paris	47

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. Payable in Gold.		STEERAGE. Payable in Currency.	
Liverpool	$90	Liverpool	$3
Halifax	20	Halifax	1
St. John's, N. F. by Branch Steamer	40	St. John's, N. F. by Branch Steamer	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends, at moderate rates.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents,
No. 411 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO ALEXANDRIA, Georgetown, and Washington D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton and the Southwest.
Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.
Freight received daily. WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South Wharves.
J. B. DAVIDSON, Agent at Georgetown.
M. ELDRIDGE & Co., Agents at Alexandria, Virginia. 6 1

NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL.
EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.
The Steam Propellers of this line leave DAILY from first wharf below Market street.
THROUGH IN 24 HOURS.
Goods forwarded by all the lines going out of York, North, East, and West, free of commission.
Freights received at our usual low rates.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 14 S. WHARVES, Philadelphia.
JAMES HAND, Agent,
No. 119 WALL Street, corner of South, New York 9 30

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE.
THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.
EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY,
At noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.
THROUGH RATES and THROUGH RECEIPTS to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.
Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.
The regularity, safety, and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium for carrying every description of freight.
No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.
Steamships insured at lowest rates.
Freight received daily.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 1

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED would call the attention of the public to his NEW GOLDEN EAGLE FURNACE.
This is an entirely new heater. It is so constructed as to at once commend itself to general favor, being a combination of wrought and cast iron. It is very simple in its construction, and is perfectly air-tight; self-cleaning; having no pipes or drums to be taken out and cleaned. It is so arranged with upright flues as to produce a larger amount of heat from the same weight of coal than any furnace now in use. The hygrometic condition of the air as produced by my new arrangement of evaporation will at once demonstrate that it is the only Hot Air Furnace that will produce a perfectly healthy atmosphere.
To those in want of a complete Heating Apparatus would do well to call and examine the Golden Eagle.
CHARLES WILLIAMS,
Nos. 1182 and 1184 MARKET Street,
Philadelphia.
A large assortment of Cooking Ranges, Fire-board Stoves, Low Down Grates, Ventilators, etc., always in hand.
N. B.—Jobbing of all kinds promptly done. 5 10]

GEORGE PLOWMAN,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
REMOVED TO No. 134 DOCK Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

COTTON AND FLAX,
SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS,
Of all numbers and brands,
Tent, Awning, Trunk, and Wagon Cover Duck.
Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from one to several feet wide; Pealing, Belting, Sail Twine, etc
JOHN W. EVERMAN & CO.,
No. 103 JONES Alley.

REAL ESTATE SALES.

REAL ESTATE.—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Modern Three-story Brick Residence, No. 232 S. Third street, above Spruce street.—On Tuesday, December 22, 1868, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that modern three-story brick messuage and lot of ground situate on the west side of Third street, 36 feet 6 inches north of Spruce street, No. 232; containing in front on Third street 18 feet 3 inches, and extending in depth 80 feet, together with the privilege of a three feet wide alley. It has the gas introduced; bath, hot and cold water, etc. Clear of all incumbrance. Terms—$3000 may remain on mortgage. Immediate possession. Keys at the Auction Rooms.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
12 7 2w Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

LUMBER.

1868. SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK. 1868.
1868 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR. 1868
1868 FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. 1868
1868 WALNUT BDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 1868
1868 UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 1868
1868 SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS. HICKORY. 1868
1868 CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1868
1868 CAROLINA SCANTLING, CAROLINA R. T. SILLS, NORWAY SCANTLING. 1868
1868 CEDAR SHINGLES, CYPRESS SHINGLES, 1868
MAULE, BROTHER & CO.,
1 13 No. 2600 SOUTH Street.

T. P. GALVIN & CO.,
LUMBER COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
SHACKAMAXON STREET WHARF,
BELOW SLOAT'S MILLS,
(So-CALLED), PHILADELPHIA.
AGENTS FOR SOUTHERN AND EASTERN Manufacturers of YELLOW PINE and SPRUCE TIMBER BOARDS, etc., and shall be happy to furnish orders at wholesale rates, deliverable at any accessible port.
Constantly receiving and on hand at our wharf SOUTHERN FLOORING, SCANTLING, SHINGLES, EASTERN LATHS, PICKETS, BED-SLATS, SPRUCE, HEMLOCK, SELECT MICHIGAN AND CANADA PLANK AND BOARDS, AND HACMATOC SHIP-KNEES. 1 31 stuthp

ALL OF WHICH WILL BE DELIVERED AT ANY PART OF THE CITY PROMPTLY

GOVERNMENT SALES.

SALE OF CONDEMNED ORDNANCE AND ORDNANCE STORES.
Will be sold, at Public Auction, at Fort Monroe Arsenal, Old Point Comfort, Va., on MONDAY, the 28th day of December, 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M., a large quantity of stores, consisting in part of the following articles, viz:—
249 Field, Siege, and Sea-coast Cannon, Howitzers, and Mortars, cast iron (247) and bronze (2), of various calibres.
67 Wrought iron Gun Carriages and cast iron Mortar Beds.
Large quantity of Artillery Implements and Equipments.
13,449 Shot, Shell, Spherical Case, Stands of Grape and Canister, for smooth bore and rifled guns, of various calibres.
26 Foreign Model arms, of various calibres.
10 Burnside Carbines, good order.
180 Rifled Muskets, altered to percussion, cal. —, good order.
348 Foot Artillery Swords, good order.
736 Springfield Rifled Muskets, cal. .58.
27 Rifles, assorted.
3 Sporting Rifles and Shot Guns.
66 Light Artillery Sabres.
272 N. C. O. and Musicians' Swords.
Infantry accoutrements, Horse Equipments, and Small Arm appendages.
Artillery and Cavalry Bits and Iron Parts, for field carriages.
27,678 Cartridge Bags (flannel and serge).
Rope and Corn Sacks.
Black Smiths', Carpenters', Saddlers', and Armorers' Tools, etc.
Thirty days will be allowed for the removal of cannon; fourteen days for all other stores.
Terms of Sale—Ten per cent. cash to be paid on day of sale, balance on delivery of the goods.
A catalogue of the articles to be sold will be furnished upon application at this Arsenal, or at the Ordnance Office, Washington, D. C.
The officer making the sale reserves the right to bid in and suspend the sale whenever the bidding does not come up to the limit that may be fixed by proper authority on some of the articles, or whenever the interests of the United States, in his opinion, may be subserved by so doing.
T. G. BAYLOR,
12 8 17t Maj. of Ordnance and Bvt. Col. U. S. A., Comd'g.

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low-pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc., etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low-Pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers, of the best Pennsylvania charcoal iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds. Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.
Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.
The subscribers have ample wharf-dock room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc for raising heavy or light weights.
JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
8 14 BEACH and PALMER Streets.

J. VAUGHN MERRICK, WILLIAM H. MERRICK
JOHN E. COPE.
SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets.
PHILADELPHIA.
MERRICK & SONS,
ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,
manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River, and Marine service.
Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.
Castings of all kinds, either iron or brass.
Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, and Railroad Stations, etc.
Retorts and Gas Machinery, of the latest and most improved construction.
Every description of Plantation Machinery, also Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Oil Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping, Engines, etc.
Sole Agents for N. Billeux's Patent Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machines. 6 30]

STEAMBOAT LINES.

PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON Steamboat Line.—The steamboat EDWIN FORREST leaves ARCH Street Wharf, for Trenton, stopping at Tacony, Torresdale, Beverly Burlington, Bristol, Florence, Robbins' Wharf, and White Hill.

Leave Arch Street Wharf		Leave South Trenton.	
Saturday, Dec.	12, 10 A.M	Saturday Dec.	12, 2 P.M
Monday, "	14, 12 M.	Monday, "	14, 4 P.M
Tuesday, "	15, 1 P.M	Tuesday, "	15, 5 P.M
Wed'day, "	16, 1 P.M	Wed'day, "	16, don't go
Thursday, "	17, 1½ P.M	Thursday, "	17, 7 A.M
Friday, "	18, 2½ P.M	Friday, "	18, 8 A.M

Fare to Trenton, 40 cents each way; intermediate places, 25 cents. 4 11

FOR NEW YORK—SWIFT-SURE Transportation Company Despatch and Swift-sure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, on and after the 15th of March, leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.
For freight, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
1 12 No. 122 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

SUNDAY EXCURSION.—CHANGE OF TIME.—The splendid steamer TWILIGHT leaves Chesnut street wharf at 8½ A. M., and 2 P. M., for Burlington and Bristol, touching at Tacony, Riverton, Andalusia, and Beverly. Leaving Bristol at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M. Fare 25 cents. Excursion, 40 cents. 10 10 3 tf

AUCTION SALES

BUNTING, DURBOROW & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street, corner of Bank street. Successors to John B. Myers & Co.

LARGE SALE OF BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,
On Thursday Morning,
Dec. 17, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. 12 11 5t

LARGE SALE OF CARPETINGS, FLOOR OIL CLOTHS, ETC.
On Friday Morning,
December 18 at 11 o'clock, on four months' credit, about 200 pieces ingrain, Venetian, list, hemp, cottage, and rag carpetings, 100 pieces oil cloths, etc. 12 12 6t

LARGE SALE OF FRENCH AND OTHER EUROPEAN DRY GOODS, ETC.
On Monday Morning,
Dec 21, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. 12 14 3t

B. SCOTT, JR., AUCTIONEER.
SCOTT'S ART GALLERY,
No. 1020 CHESNUT street, Philadelphia.

IMPORTANT SALE OF ELEGANT BLACK MARBLE 31-DAY CLOCKS, BRONZE GROUPS AND VASES, ITALIAN MARBLE STATUARY, ALABASTER ORNAMENTS, ETC.
On Thursday Morning,
December 17, at 10½ o'clock, at Scott's Art Gallery, No. 1020 Chesnut street, will be sold a large collection of black marble and bronze 31-day clocks, statuary, etc., the importation of Messrs. Vill Brothers (late Vito Vill & Sons), of this city.
The collection will be ready for examination on Tuesday, 16th instant, and will consist in part of over fifty fine French black marble, with malachite, 31-day clocks (the movements bearing the importers' name, and are warranted), bronze groups and figures of Mazeppa and Antiope, Marly horses, Galileo, Minerva, Hebe and Pandora, Music and Poetry, etc.
ALABASTER STATUARY.
Groups of Paul and Virginia, Canova's Dance of Venus, Venus in the Shell, Saviour, Magdalene, Four Seasons, etc.
ITALIAN MARBLE STATUARY.
Flora, by Finch; Dancing Girl of Canova, Shepherd Psyche, etc.
Also, a large assortment of Sienna, Agate Bardiglio, and Roman urns and vases, card receivers, large round columns, etc.
The above collection has just been received from France and Italy, and will be found, upon examination, to be well worthy of attention. 12 12 4t

SALE OF MR. A. D'HUYVETTER'S SUPERB COLLECTION OF HIGH CLASS MODERN PAINTINGS.
Mr. A. D'Huyvetter, previous to his departure for Europe, has instructed B. Scott, Jr., to dispose of his entire gallery on the evenings of THURSDAY and FRIDAY, 17th and 18th December, at 7½ o'clock. The names of the following distinguished artists are represented by very choice and important works:—

Louis Van Kuyck,	C. Verlat,
Portielje,	C. M. Webb,
H. Ten Kate,	David Col,
Theo. Gerard,	E. Bosch,
David De Noter,	F. Musin,
J. H. B. Koekkoek,	H. Sondermann,
Henriette Ronner,	Herzog,
Daurlac,	W. Verschuur,
E. Verboeckhoven,	Count A. De Bylandt,
F. Kruseman,	H. Savry, and others.

The above collection stands unrivalled for artistic merit by any that has ever been presented to the American public for exhibition and sale.
Now on view in the Eastern Galleries of the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, day and evening until sale. 12 11 6t

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 14 S. FOURTH STREET.
Sale at the Auction Rooms, Nos. 139 and 141 S. Fourth street.
HANDSOME FURNITURE, PIANOS, MIRRORS, HANDSOME VELVET, BRUSSELS, AND OTHER CARPETS, ETC.
On Thursday Morning,
Dec. 17, at 9 o'clock, at the Auction Rooms, by catalogue, a large assortment of superior Household Furniture, comprising—Handsome walnut parlor, library, dining-room, and chamber furniture; two mahogany piano-fortes, four fine French plate pier mirrors, 100x 30 inches; two suits fine silk rep and lace window curtains; wardrobes, book-cases, sideboards, extension table; china, glass, and plated ware; beds and bedding, fine hair mattresses, office furniture, fine oil paintings and engravings; gas-consuming and cooking stoves, handsome velvet, Brussels, and other carpets, etc. etc.
Also, violoncello, French melodeon, musical box, and guitar.
Also, 15 handsome bronze chandeliers. 12 15 2t

Extensive sale at No. 240 South Second street.
STOCK OF SUPERIOR CABINET FURNITURE,
On Monday Morning,
Dec. 21, at 10 o'clock, at T. & J. A. Henkels' warerooms, No. 240 South Second street, will be sold, at public sale, an extensive assortment of Superior Furniture, comprising:—Walnut parlor suits, with rich and plain coverings; library, dining-room, and hall furniture; elegant chamber fur

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

ALBION.

The Sons of England Hold their Annual Feast.

If there be any societies existing in our midst which commend themselves to the countenance and support of all true Americans—Americans who appreciate the fact that, as our country was born of foreigners, so its future glory, in a great degree, depends upon the character of that constant tide of emigration flowing to our shores—they are the various societies for receiving, encouraging, and aiding the poor immigrant as he lands a stranger here, as well as keeping alive the remembrances of the olden lands, and feelings of fraternity among their absent children. Philadelphia has some three or four of these organizations, all flourishing, and numbering as members some of the most respected and substantial of our citizens. We have the Hibernia Society, the St. George Society, the Scots' Society, the Welsh Society, the Italian Society; in fine, societies of almost all the nationalities upon the globe. The good which these have accomplished and are now accomplishing in their peculiar sphere, may be untold, but not the less extensive. They perform their work in a quiet, unobtrusive, kindly way, and thousand of foreigners, who now rank among our most wealthy and reputable citizens, candidly acknowledge that they owe to them their first help in ascending the ladder of success. Since these facts are indubitable, the societies acquire a prominent and important place in our political economy, and their annual reunions are made occasions of general interest.

Well, last evening, one of them, the Albion Society, celebrated its annual meeting and dinner at Augustin's, No. 1105 Walnut street. It is needless to say that the time was one of mirth, cordiality, and yet improvement. The room was tastefully decorated with looping festoons of the flags of the two nations—the British jack entwining snugly and warmly with the American stars and stripes. The attendance was full. Everybody appeared in the best possible humor, and had evidently come with the intention of making the most of the social gathering. Frederick Fairthorne, Esq., for six years past the president of the society, occupied the chair. Previous to taking their places at the table, the regular business of the year was transacted. A report was presented exhibiting an unusually favorable condition of the society, and then, as any one could have foretold, Mr. Fairthorne was again unanimously elected, for the seventh time, presiding officer.

At half-past 5 o'clock the members and invited guests took their places, and the banquet was opened. First, the customary blessing was pronounced by the Rev. George Dana Boardman, D. D., and then everybody, hungry and thirsty, obeyed Shakespeare's injunction, and "fell to."

After the cloth had been removed, the President read communications received from his Honor Mayor McMichael, James Welsford, Esq., the former president of the society, K. Cornwallis, editor of the New York *Albion*, and other invited guests, regretting their inability to be present, and expressing the most cordial interest in the objects and success of the society. All these letters were most kind, and only proved the estimation in which all right-minded persons hold societies similar to the one to which they were sent.

Among the invited guests present were her Britannic Majesty's Consul to this port, Wm. H. Kortright, Esq., Major-General Robert C. Patterson, President of the Hibernia Society; James Allen, Esq., President of the St. George Society; Charles Macalester, Esq., President of the Scots' Society; Horatio Gates Jones, Esq., President of the Welsh Society; their Honors Judges Hare and Brewster; and several others of distinction.

On the conclusion of the reading of the letters the first regular toast of the evening, "The Queen," was proposed. It was responded to by the entire society singing the time-honored hymn, "God Save the Queen," Professor Thunder aiding the singing with a piano-forte accompaniment.

The second toast—"The President of the United States," was responded to by the singing of our national anthem, "The Star Spangled Banner," aided on the piano by Professor Pearce.

The third toast—"The Donors and Benefactors of the Albion Society; we hold them in grateful remembrance," was drank in silence—as was befitting.

The fourth toast, "Her Majesty's representatives in this country," was responded to by her Majesty's Consul in Philadelphia, William H. Kortright, Esq., who spoke most eloquently and feelingly. He alluded to the sincere sentiments of kindness and sympathy which he knew her Majesty entertained towards the United States. Whatever may be the *status* of the relation subsisting between the diplomats of the two countries, whatever may be the relative feelings held by the members of the houses of Parliament on the one hand, and the members of Congress on the other, he was certain that not only the Queen, but also the members of the royal family were heartily in favor of removing all obstructions to the most friendly intercourse between Great Britain and America. He spoke very warmly upon this especial subject, and said, could he only throw aside necessary official caution and reserve, he might mention with particularity at least one diplomatic letter which her Majesty had modified before it was despatched to this country, and so modified not only because she found the first transcript might exasperate the United States Government, but also because she deemed it unjust. Mr. Kortright was so emphatic in these remarks, and elucidated them so clearly and strongly, that he left no doubt of their truth upon the minds of his hearers. He also related several incidents to prove the kindly feelings the Queen has towards all Americans. Among others he mentioned the following:—

It chanced that at a levee given by her Majesty, an American gentleman attended in plain dress, having either forgotten or neglected to array himself in the customary court attire. He was notified that he had transgressed the laws of etiquette, and requested to leave the saloon. This he did, but soon after, the Queen, hearing of the occurrence, had him at once sent after and brought back, saying at the time that she was pleased to meet an American citizen in any dress he chose to wear.

It was the opinion of the company that in the diplomatic letter to which Mr. Kortright referred, he had alluded to the Mason and Slidell affair, and his explanation of it was most satisfactory and gratifying. We congratulate the citizens of Philadelphia in having in their midst, as the representative of the British Government, a gentleman as able, courteous, and well informed as Mr. Kortright.

The fifth toast, "England, the land of our birth," was then responded to by the Vice-President of the Society, Wm. Elliott. He stated in his opening remarks that, though he had for a long time been a resident of this country, he had lately paid a visit of two years to the land of his birth and the scenes of his early youth. He regretted exceeding the manner in which Americans visited England. As a rule, comparatively speaking, they spent fifteen months in Manchester, twenty months in Birmingham, a year and a half in London, and then across the Channel, to spend five years in Paris. While he candidly acknowledged that there were many things for the travellers to admire in Paris, he was sorry that they paid so little attention to the green fields and pretty villages of Merry England. He spoke very touchingly of the beauties of the land of his birth; said that it was the country in which to enjoy the fruits of well-gotten means—and then facetiously continued that he had, however, found that human nature was the same in all places—that while it was the almighty dollar in America, it was the almighty pound in England. He quoted many laughable incidents in support of this assertion. His speech throughout was alive with humor. He stated, in rising to respond to the toast, that as he was unaccustomed to public speaking, he would follow the example of the most eminent, most patriotic, and most illustrious man of the country, General Grant, and make but a very brief speech. Mr. Elliott adhered to this resolution so well that he inflicted on the company a speech of only some sixty minutes' duration. That was all. He was very witty, and was frequently applauded.

The sixth toast—"The United States, the land of our adoption," was responded to by Thomas Thompson, Esq., in a most felicitous speech. Mr. Thompson said that he was a true representative of the working classes. He and his brother had come to this country thirty-seven years ago, penniless and friendless; but now, after forty years of hard toil, both of them had acquired a competence. He spoke in the most feeling way of his native land; he remembered with gratitude and kindness the country which had given him birth. His speech throughout was interspersed with humor, and he was frequently interrupted by loud and appreciative bursts of laughter.

The seventh toast, "Our Sister Societies," was responded to by Major-General Patterson. In rising he said that he had noticed a great difference existing between the societies in this country which have relation to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the societies which have relation to other countries. In looking around him he saw representatives of England, Scotland, Ireland, and Wales all assembled together in social and friendly conversation. The descendants of the people of these countries are ever found adhering closely to each other, while the descendants of the French, German, Italian, and other peoples in this country, all have their seperate societies, entirely distinct, and never in a formal way have connection with each other.

The General then alluded to the benefits arising from such societies, and said it was their duty to help along the poor foreigners in a way that would not make them feel the weight of degrading charity, but elevate them with feelings of independence. His speech was most happy.

The eighth toast—"The Judiciary, the Bar, and the Press, the bulwarks of civil liberty"—was responded to in the first part by his Honor Judge Hare.

The Judge made a most excellent and elaborate speech, stating how our civil laws had derived their origin from England, and, therefore, we should cherish the most friendly feelings towards the mother country. He was listened to with the most marked attention.

Mr. A. L. Snowden was called upon to respond to the toast of "The Press."

After expressing the gratification it afforded him of being present as one of the guests of the evening, he proceeded to express some surprise at his selection to respond to the toast just announced. On a very recent occasion, when he had the honor to respond to a toast which united the Press with the general cause of education, he was under the impression that his selection then was due to the fact that he had given some little attention to the subject of popular education, rather than to any mediate or immediate connection he might have had in the past with the Press. His selection this evening, however, to respond to "The Press," simple and pure, whilst he was surrounded by so many of its distinguished representatives, had opened his eyes, he thought, to the real motive that prompted their silence and his selection; and in mentioning it he hoped the representatives of the judiciary present would preserve the immemorial dignity of their high calling, and by their example prevent any thoughtless gentlemen present from indulging in a smile. If he erred in his judgment he hoped some gentleman of the Press present would correct him. It was a conclusion, nevertheless, he had just arrived at, that his selection was entirely due to the fact that the proverbial modesty of representatives of the Press rendered it necessary that some one entirely disconnected from this high vocation should be selected to sound their praises. (Laughter and applause.) In alluding to the remarks of Judge Hare, who preceded him, Mr. Snowden observed:—Whilst listening to the eloquent remarks of the distinguished jurist who has just taken his seat, on the high mission of the English race and the English language in shaping the institutions and controlling the destinies of the world, I am reminded that in this great work of educating, enlightening, and evangelizing the world, the English press is to perform no insignificant service.

Indeed, I think no man can be found bold enough to deny that in the great march of civilization and free institutions, the American and English free press are, and must continue to be, the axemen. Great as are many of the other institutions of England; great as she is in her old memories of noble and heroic men who fought and fell for spiritual and civil freedom; great as she is in the arts and in arms; great in the extent of her territory and beneficence of her laws; great as she is in manufactures, and in commerce, whose white-winged sails float on every sea, her grandest and most enduring monument is her free press and her noble literature, that come down to us and our times, and which will be transmitted to future generations, freighted with rich blessings, priceless beyond computation. We inherit these great blessings transmitted through the literature of England by right of lineage and language. It will be the great mission, as I know it is the high ambition, of the American press to be worthy of their privileges and their high calling; and in the sublime work our country has to perform, of peopling a great continent, in developing its untold resources, stretching its telegraphs and railroads from ocean to ocean, in educating its people to [illegible] that rests in their worthy of the high [illegible] jewel of bands, of preserving the "priceless [illegible] freedom" for the coming times—in all this great work the American press has a duty to perform, more important in its results upon the future of our country than all other influences and agencies united. To this sublime mission the American press is invited, and as long as her hands are free and her heart pure I shall have no doubt as to the future of our beloved land, or the ultimate triumph of free institutions in all lands.

Mr. Snowden was frequently interrupted by applause, and when he took his seat was warmly congratulated.

The ninth toast—"The Clergy" was unanswered.

The tenth toast was responded to by Thomas Thompson, Esq., after which the meeting adjourned by singing "Auld Lang Syne."

D'Huyvetter's Pictures.—The fine collection of paintings now on exhibition in the Eastern galleries of the Academy of Fine Arts contains a large number of works moderate in size and attractive in subject, which are just suited to adorn the walls of a parlor or boudoir. The low prices brought by many superior works a few weeks ago, at the sale of the Beaumont collection, ought to be encouraging to picture buyers if not to the owners. We doubt not but that many gifts for the holiday season will be selected from among the works at the Academy; and what more appropriate and pleasing present could be given than a fine picture by an artist of assured reputation? Mr. D'Huyvetter has had a long experience as a picture buyer; he knows all the artists, European as well as American, and he knows exactly what works will suit the taste of the public. Every painting in the present collection is guaranteed original as represented, under a forfeiture of ten per cent. purchase money of all paintings selling for over $100. If purchasers have any doubts at the time of payment, and they desire to prove the originality, the purchase money will be deposited with Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co., subject to their order and that of the auctioneer, and upon a certificate from the artist or dealer being produced denying the originality, the purchase money, with interest and ten per cent. additional, will be refunded. The expense of obtaining the certificate will be borne by the present owner if the paintings are not as represented, and by the purchaser if as represented. The sale will take place on the evenings of Thursday and Friday next, at the store of B. Scott, Jr., opposite to the Academy of Fine Arts, and the pictures will remain on free exhibition until that time.

Robbery, and Escape of One of the Robbers.—About 4 o'clock this morning Sergeant Lentz and Policeman McDonnel, of the Eighteenth District, saw two fellows walking along Frankford road, near Washington avenue, one of whom had a bundle under his arm. The policemen started on a brisk walk after the men, when they took to their heels. The Sergeant grabbed hold of one of the scamps, when he dropped his package and effected his escape, though he left the collar of his coat in the hands of his capturer. Both got off. On examining the bundle it was found to contain a lot of clothing, a clock, and a silver castor, which it was subsequently ascertained had been stolen from the residence of Alexander M. White, on Franklin Cemetery lane. The place had been entered by prying off one of the shutters. As the residents in this locality last winter formed a vigilance committee, it would be well for thieves to give it a wide berth hereafter.

Fine Arts.—Within a few months Philadelphia has had an addition to her list of portrait painters in the person of Carl Lindemann, a German artist. His studio is at Gutekunst's gallery, in Arch street, where a number of his works are on exhibition. Among the portraits lately finished is one of Mr. S. V. Merrick, the well-known machinist, and in transferring to canvas the likeness, the artist has established his reputation as a colorist and thorough master of his art. He can claim to rank with Nagle, Sully, and Lambdin, of this city, and Huntington, of New York, who heretofore have held the first rank as portrait painters.

Fatal Casualties.—Frank Doyle, one of the men who was injured yesterday afternoon by the falling of the girders at the Baldwin Locomotive Works, at Broad and Buttonwood streets, died this morning at the Hospital.

Frank Anderson, who fell from the roof of a house in the Twenty-fourth ward yesterday, also died this morning at the Hospital.

A Till-Tapper.—William Lafton (colored) went into the bakery at Crown and Wood streets yesterday and removed a $10 bill from the drawer. He was observed doing this, and was followed by a policeman for a short distance, when he came to and acknowledged the theft. Alderman Toland committed him.

Council of Colored Bishops' Missionary Anniversary.—The annual meeting of the board of managers of the parent Home and Foreign Missionary Society of the A. M. E. Church was held in the Bethel A. M. E. Church this morning, Rev. William Moore, of Union A. M. E. Church, presiding.

Members present—J. Woodlyn L. Patterson, D. W. Moore, U. M. Turner, Jesse Divine, Theo. Gould, A. T. Carr, W. D. Schureman, J. H. W. Burley.

The President briefly addressed the meeting in an effective manner, and thought that the Executive Committee should meet the Board of Managers, as he considered their duties of a relative nature.

Rev. B. T. Turner thought that the Executive Board were amenable to the Board of Managers.

It was then resolved that the Corresponding Secretary and the Executive Committee be requested to make their semi-annual report to the Board of Managers.

The reports, as above ordered, were then read, received, and together with the Treasurer's report, were referred to an auditing committee, consisting of Rev. Messrs. Burley, Patterson, and Slaby.

The Auditing Committe, after a short interval, reported favorably on the several reports, and their report was approved, and the other reports previously referred were adopted.

The regular opening exercises of the anniversary meeting of the Society was held last evening at the same place. Addresses were delivered by Rev. James A. Handy, Bishop J. A. Shorter, Rev. A. T. Carr, of South Carolina, and Bishop John M. Brown, and William E. Mathews, Esq., General Agent of the Society.

A very large collection was taken on behalf of the Society, and a deep interest was manifested in the missionary work by the vast audience present.

The meetings are now fairly opened and will be very interesting throughout. The anniversary exercises will be continued this evening at that church, and to-morrow evening at the Union Church, Coates street, below Fifth.

The following are the resolutions proposed at this morning's session for consideration at the meeting this evening. They will be spoken upon by Revs. J. H. W. Burley, J. D. S. Hall, D. W. Moore, S. Patterson, and others.

Whereas, With emancipation and enfranchisement of our people comes the flood-tide of education to them; and

Whereas, It is impossible for an ignorant ministry to minister successfully to an intelligent people: therefore be it

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this meeting that to preserve efficiency on the part of the ministers of the A. M. E. Church, they should be urged on to high literary attainments.

Whereas, The Saviour laid upon His disciples the necessity of teaching all men, and as it is impossible to teach that of which one is ignorant. He first instructed His disciples for nearly three years: *and whereas*, humanity still continues in the sad dilemma of being unable to teach that which it knows nothing: therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is high time for our Church to awake to the common-sense principle of having our ministers first instructed in the things they are expected to teach; and be it further

Resolved, That to this end we must render a hearty co-operation to all of our educational interests.

The Board of Bishops being in session at the same time, a communication was received from them for the Missionary Board to meet their session. The Board then repaired to the audience-room of the Bench of Bishops, when our report closed for the morning session.

Nicely Caught.—Detective Reeder, last evening, while promenading Market street, saw a suspicious looking individual, with a bundle of water-proof cloth under his arm, turn the corner at Eighth street. The detective walked up to his man, who stated that he was going to Sixth and Shippen streets. After reaching Fifth and Minor streets the thief proposed to the official to go into the Eastern Market and there divide the stolen article. Mr. Reeder then showed the thief his official badge and marched him to the Central Station, where he had a hearing before Alderman Beitler, who sent him to prison.

The Press Club of Philadelphia will hold a stated meeting at the rooms on Walnut street, to-morrow afternoon, at 4 o'clock, at which time business of great importance will be brought before it. A treasurer to succeed the late Caspar Souder, Jr., is to be elected, and a draft of a charter for the Club will be submitted for consideration. An essay will also be read by William J. Clark, Jr., Esq., on "A Model Newspaper," in which the relations of the press to the prosperity of Philadelphia will be discussed.

The Funeral of George N. Harvey took place yesterday from his late residence, No. 614 North Sixteenth street, and was very largely attended. Mr. Harvey had been for more than thirty years a member of the Board of Brokers, of which he was the second oldest member. The cause of his death was paralysis. The cortege proceeded to Monument Cemetery, where the remains were interred.

A Singular Sort of Amusement.—William Dougherty, aged sixty-two years, a hummer, yesterday walked along Market street and punched holes through the window-panes of several of the stores. This amusement was put an end to by a policeman, who escorted the individual before Alderman Jones. He was provided with quarters at Moyamensing.

The Poultry Exhibition.—The annual fair of the Pennsylvania State Poultry Association begins on Monday next, at Horticultural Hall, and will continue open until the Saturday following. The exhibition will be one of the finest that the society has ever given.

A Thief Captured.—Albert Davis yesterday committed an assault and battery on Patrick Godwin in a tavern at Fawn and Jefferson streets, and then, it is alleged, stole his pocket-book. Alderman Hood sent the accused to prison for trial.

Casualty.—Morris Geary, residing on Washington street, above Ninth, fell on Sunday evening in the vicinity of his house, and broke a leg.

DIED.

For additional Deaths see Third Page.

MALLERY.—On the 14th instant, JOSEPHINE R., widow of Charles B. Mallery, Esq., and daughter of the late John Purdon, Esq.

Funeral from the residence of her brother-in-law, George A. Wright, No. 4106 Walnut street, on Thursday morning, the 17th instant, at 11 o'clock. Services at St. Mary's Church, Locust street, West Philadelphia. 11

WEDDING INVITATIONS, ENGRAVED IN the newest and best manner.
LOUIS DREKA, Stationer and Engraver,
9 18 No. 1033 CHESNUT Street.

CHRISTMAS GIFTS.
BOXES OF FINE STATIONERY.
INKSTANDS, a large assortment
WRITING DESKS, CARD CASES.
POCKET BOOKS, SCOTCH GOODS.
FINE ENGLISH PLAYING CARDS.
ENGLISH KNICK-KNACKS
DREKA,
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25 CENTS TO $50, AT
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No 129 SOUTH EIGHTH ST.,
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We have now on hand the largest and finest assortment of FANCY GOODS ever offered to the public, of the newest designs, of late importations, and at unprecedentedly low prices.
BRONZE CLOCKS, STATUARY, INKSTANDS, ETC. ETC.
PARIAN GROUPS, BUSIS, STATUETTES AND VASES.
CHINA AND BOHEMIAN VASES, TOILET SETS, BOUQUET HOLDERS, ETC.
LAVA SMOKING SETS, CIGAR HOLDERS, MATCH AND TOBACCO BOXES.
JARDINIERES of various designs, richly mounted on Wood and Bronze, BRONZE AND CHINA CARD STANDS, FLOWER POTS, HANGING VASES, ETC. ETC.
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WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.
GREAT INDUCEMENTS
To Purchasers of Holiday Presents.
MEAD & ROBBINS,
Successors to John O. Mead & Son,
N. E. Corner NINTH and CHESNUT Sts.,
Manufacturers of the Finest Grades of
SILVER PLATED WARE,
Respectfully inform their customers and the public that they are now prepared to offer EXTRAORDINARY INDUCEMENTS during the HOLIDAY SEASON, and confidently invite an inspection of one of the largest stocks of Silver Plated Ware to be found in this city. Hard Metal Sets reduced from $115 to $75 and $50 per set. An examination of our stock will insure sales.
CUTLERY.
PEARL, IVORY, and RUBBER CUTLERY in great variety, Plated and Unplated, in quantities as required. 11 19 thstu5w

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&
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No. 22 North SIXTH Street,
OFFERS FOR THE HOLIDAYS,
GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,
From the best manufacturers.
FINE JEWELRY,
Of all descriptions, and latest styles.
FRENCH MARBLE CLOCKS,
Direct from Paris.
SILVER WARE OF THE GORHAM MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
AT
THE LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES. [12 5 3wrp

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AT THE OLD STAND,
No. 632 MARKET STREET.
WATCHES, JEWELRY, LADIES' AND GENTS' CHAINS, ETC.,
selling at greatly reduced prices, and all goods warranted.
A call is solicited before making your Christmas purchases, to convince you of this fact.
No trouble to show goods if you do not wish to buy at present.
E. STELLWAGEN,
12 15 12trp GEO. W. GRANT.

C. & A. PEQUIGNOT,
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WATCH CASES,
And Dealers in American and Imported
WATCHES,
No. 13 South SIXTH Street,
12 1 ttrp *Manufactory, No. 22 S. FIFTH St.*

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PREVIOUS TO REMOVAL TO
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A LARGE AND VARIED ASSORTMENT OF
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SUITABLE FOR HOLIDAY GIFTS,
AT THE [12 8 1mrp
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JACOB HARLEY,
JEWELLER,
12 1 1mrp No. 622 MARKET Street.

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Elegantly Furnished, with unsurpassed Cuisine.
On the European Plan.
D. P. MORGAN.

THIRD EDITION

AFFAIRS IN THE WEST.

The Pacific Railroad Unobstructed.

FROM CHICAGO.

The Pacific Railroad Unobstructed.

CHICAGO, Dec. 15.—The following is special to the Chicago *Tribune*, dated yesterday:—The General Superintendent of the Union Pacific Railroad characterizes the despatch dated San Francisco, December 14, stating that the Union Pacific Railroad has been blocked snow since the 4th, as maliciously false. A heavy snow storm a week ago interrupted communication a few miles east of Cheyenne only one day, and west of Cheyenne not quite two days, since when trains have been running regularly. The same storm delayed trains on the roads east and south of Omaha twelve to twenty hours longer. To-day Superintendent Snyder telegraphs to the Postmaster-General that the Union Pacific road is ready to convey overland mails to Evanston, 957 miles west of Omaha. The road is clear of snow its entire length.

FORTIETH CONGRESS—THIRD SESSION

House of Representatives.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—Mr. Eliot (Mass.) offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of War for supplementary reports of Major-General Wilson concerning the improvement of the Mississippi river at Des Moines and Rock Island Rapids. Adopted.

Mr. Julian (Ind.), from the Committe on Public Land, reported back the Senate bill granting lands to California to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from Vallejio to Humisville. Ordered to be printed and recommitted.

Mr. Price offered a resolution directing the Secretary of the Interior to transmit to the House the reports made on the Union Pacific Railroad by the Government Director and Special Commissioner. Adopted.

Fire in St. Joseph.

ST. LOUIS, December 15.—The Pacific House, at St. Joseph, took fire this morning, and was entirely destroyed. Loss on building, $75 000; insured for $45,000. Mr. Bagwell, the lessee, loses furniture to the value of $25,000, which is insured for $12,500. The hotel was crowded with travellers, several of whom narrowly escaped, owing to the fire.

From Chicago.

CHICAGO, Dec. 15.—The Michigan Central Railroad, and Great Western Railroad of Canada, announce that they will return free, to the Suspension Bridge, all soldiers and other persons attending the reunion of the Armies of the West, who paid full fare going westward over said roads.

Fire in Massachusetts.

WORCESTER, Dec. 15.—George Metcalf's straw shop, in Medway, was destroyed by fire this morning. The loss is estimated at $10,000; insured for $8000. The origin of the fire is unknown.

From Maine.

PORTLAND, Dec. 15.—Two men named Fairweather and Harword who were on trial here for setting fire to the Augusta Arsenal, were acquitted and discharged.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES, DEC. 15

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

	BETWEEN BOARDS.		
$700 C&A m 6s,'89	92¾	100 sh Read R	46⅞
$3500 Len 6s, RR L	84	100 do	45⅝
$1000 do	84	500 do	45⅝
8 sh F & M Bk	123½	200 do	45⅝
100 sh Penna R	53½	500 do	45⅝
25 do	53½	100 do	45⅝
100 do	53½	100 do	45⅝
30 sh N Carbondale	25		
SECOND BOARD.			
$500 N Jer 10's	108½	1 sh Penna R	53⅝
$2000 Len 6s gold	89	100 do	53⅝
$20000 do	89	100 do	53⅝
$4000 Len N 6s,'84	82	26 do	53⅝
100 sh Key Zinc	13-16	60 sh Leh V R	55⅝
10 sh Reading	48¾	100 do	55⅛

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

NEW YORK, Dec. 15—Arrived, steamship Britannia, from Glasgow.

(By Atlantic Cable.)

LIVERPOOL Dec 15.—The barque Alice, from New York, has arrived, with her rigging damaged by a gale.

SOUTHAMPTON, Dec. 15.—Arrived, steamship Union, from New York.

PLYMOUTH, Dec. 15.—The ship Arnold Boninger, from New York, put into this port leaking.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....DECEMBER 15.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.....36 | 11 A. M.....41 | 2 P. M.....42

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Fanita, Freeman, New York, John F. Ohl.
Barque J. B. Duffis, Biarcite, Antwerp, E. A. Souder & Co.
Schr J. A. Garrison, Smith, Galveston, Lathbury, Wickersham & Co.
Schr L. F. Smith, Crie, Boston, Suffolk Coal Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Volunteer, Gallagher, 24 hours from New York, with mdse to John F. Ohl.
Schr R. J. Mercer, King, from Dighton.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.

LEWES, Del., Dec. 13—6 P. M.—The following vessels from Philadelphia went to sea yesterday and to-day:—Barques Jennie Ellingwood, for Havre; Schamyl, for Marseilles; Celia, for Barbados; schr Enterprise, for St. John, N. B.; also, one barque and two brigs, names unknown.

Thomas Kelly, who was brought ashore here suffering from injuries received by being caught in the main sheet on board the schr J. V. Wellington, has since died, and was buried here. He leaves a wife and several children in Ireland.

Wind NW. JOSEPH LAFETRA.

THE FIFTY-THIRD ANNIVERSARY
OF THE
BIBLE SCHOOL
of the Fifth Baptist Church, corner of Eighteenth and Spring Garden streets, Rev. Warren Randolph, Pastor, will be held in the
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
on Thursday evening next, December 17th. Interesting exercises by the school, and an address by
REV. H. M. GALLAHER,
The Eloquent Orator, of Brooklyn.
Tickets for sale at the Sewing Machine mart of O. F. Davis, No. 810 CHESNUT Street, and at the door of the Academy in the evening. [12 15 2t

AN EXCELLENT
CHRISTMAS PRESENT
FOR YOUNG MEN.
A Scholarship at CRITTENDEN'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, No. 637 CHESNUT Street, corner of Seventh. Established 1844. Incorporated 1865.
The qualifications for Business gained at this Institution have proved a fortune to hundreds of young men. The instruction is eminently practical, thorough, and comprehensive, fitting one in the shortest possible time, at a comparatively small expense, for the employments of business life. Hundreds of our most accomplished and successful business men are among its graduates.
The Course of Instruction includes BOOK-KEEPING in all its branches, as practised in the best business houses; PENMANSHIP, Plain and Ornamental, Commercial Calculations, Business Papers, Business Practices, Commercial Law, etc. etc.
Students instructed separately, at such hours, DAY and EVENING, as may best suit their convenience.
Diplomas awarded on graduation. Circulars on application.
The CRITTENDEN COMMERCIAL ARITHMETIC AND BUSINESS MANUAL, SEVENTH EDITION, for sale at the College. Price, $1 50, Mailed free.
The MERCHANT'S MONTHLY, an eight-paged paper, devoted to the interests of Business Men, Young Men, and Families, containing articles on Practical Business Subjects, Business Dealings, Operations, Means of Success, Commercial Law and Political Economy, Items of Business Intelligence, Stories, Poetry, Essays on Social Topics, Anecdotes, Sketches of Mercantile Life, and a miscellany of an instructive and entertaining character.
ONLY FIFTY CENTS a Year, in advance.
Clubs of Seven, $3; Clubs of Twelve, $5. To any person sending TEN NAMES and FIVE DOLLARS we will send the Commercial Arithmetic free of charge. S. H. CRITTENDEN & CO.,
No. 637 CHESNUT Street,
12 15 17 19 21 23rp Philadelphia, Pa.

FOURTH EDITION

WASHINGTON

Meeting of the Reconstruction and Naval Committees—Return of Colonel Wynkoop—Tributes of Respect.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph

WASHINGTON, Dec.

The House Committee

on Naval Affairs met to-day and author Judge Kelley to report, and ask that the re be printed on the

Frauds in the Philadelphia Navy Y

The report will be recommitted to the C mittee. The Committee also agreed to repo bill regulating the rank of staff officers in Navy.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

The Reconstruction Committee

to-day examined the Mississippi Republi Committee, who presented various argume with data, to show why the votes of se counties should be thrown out of the co principally on the ground of fraud, irre larities, and intimidations. With this exclusi they say, the Constitution of that State been ratified by about 3000 votes.

The ommittee of Ways and Means

had before them to-day a number of dealers tobacco from New York, who want a change the laws.

Tributes of Respect and Love.

Legislation will be practically suspended Wednesday afternoon until after the recess Thursday, and perhaps Friday will be exc sively devoted to the announcement of deaths of Stevens, Finney, Hind, and Ma Many members will start for their homes p vious to Monday.

Colonel Wynkoop,

late Agent of the Arrapahoe and Cheyen Indians, will be here to-morrow for the purpo of settling his accounts. His resignation is in the hands of Commissioner Taylor, not h ing been presented to the Secretary, and con quently not yet accepted.

Bids

for furnishing annuity goods to the Indians w be opened to-day at the Indian office.

Reports from

The Local Land Office

at Huntsville, Alabama, show that during N vember sixty-six farms, embracing about thousand acres, were disposed of to parties that State.

Town Elections in Massachusetts.

BOSTON, Dec. 15.—The new Board of Alde men stands:—Republicans, 7; Democrats, Common Council — Republicans, 39; Dem crats, 21.

At Lynn, yesterday, James N. Baffam, citizen candidate for Mayor, was elected.

Lowell elected Jonathan P. Folsom, Repub lican, Mayor, by one hundred and fifty majorit over F. B. Pratt, running on the citizen's ticke

In Charlestown, E. L. Norton, Republican was elected Mayor with but slight opposition.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD
OFFICE OF GENERAL FREIGHT AGENT
No. 1302 MARKET Street.
PHILADELPHIA, December 15, 1868.
NOTICE.
The rates for Transportation of Gas and other Bituminous Coal to be carried on the Pennsylvania Railroad, Western Pennsylvania Railroad, and Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, to take effect January 1, 1869, can be obtained upon application at this office.
S. B. KINGSTON,
GENERAL FREIGHT AGENT,
12 15 15t Pennsylvania R.R. Co.

GRAND DUCHESS SKIRT
SLIGHTLY IMPERFECT,
PRICE, 4 00.
CURWEN STODDART & BRO.,
NOS. 450, 452, AND 454 N. SECOND STREET
12 15 3t ABOVE WILLOW.

SEWING MACHINES,
No. 720 CHESNUT STREET.
Willcox & Gibbs', very latest improved, $55
Willcox & Gibbs', style of 1867 . 50
Willcox & Gibbs', style of 1865 . . 45
Willcox & Gibbs', style of 1863 . 40
Willcox & Gibbs', style of 1860 . . 35
Every Machine Warranted.
WILLCOX & GIBBS,
12 15 2t No. 720 CHESNUT Street.

USEFUL AND ORNAMENTAL HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
MRS. M. A. BINDER'S,
No. 1031 CHESNUT Street.
Dolls, Card Baskets, Cigar Cases, Smoking Caps, Portemonnaies, Leather Goods, Zephyr Slippers, Cushions and Tidies, Lace Goods in Thread, Guipure, Cluny, Valenciennes, Point Applique, Collars, Sets and Barbes, Coiffures, Handkerchiefs, White Waists, Berthas, Chemisettes.
A beautiful assortment of Fine Jewelry, new styles, Jet, Gilt, Pearl, Steel Coral, and Plain Sets.
Chains, Necklaces, Handkerchief Holders, Studs, Sleeve Buttons and Bracelets.
Head Dresses for Parties and Operas,
Fine Fans and Fancy Goods,
Ribbons, Jouvin's Kid Gloves, Bridal Veils and Wreaths, French Corsets, Hoop Skirts,
100 pairs very rich Embroidered Slippers at $1 75 and $2.
Store open evenings during holidays. 12 14 12t

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH STREET.
VALUABLE MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS FROM LIBRARIES,
On Thursday Afternoon,
Dec. 17, at 4 o'clock.
Also, an Invoice of English Books, damaged by fire and water. [12 15 2t

LOST—A YOUNG LADY'S GOLD CHAIN, IN going from Sixth and Spring Garden to Tenth, and thence to Germantown cars. Marked on the locket "Ida." FIVE DOLLARS reward will be paid by returning it to No. 220 CHESNUT Street. 12 15 3t*